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LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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R·R·BOWKER CO·NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, Sept. to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

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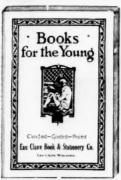
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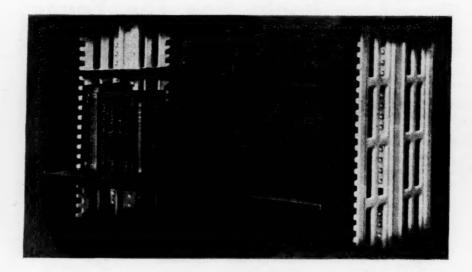
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Some Reference Books of 1921

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE Reference Librarian of Columbia University

HE aim of this present article, like that of similar surveys of reference books of earlier years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1921, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1921, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some foreign reference books which probably should be recorded here, because copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access. As a general thing no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope seems to call for comment.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms an informal supplement.

PERIODICALS AND ACADEMIES

The there is no long list of new indexes to be recorded this year there are several welcome publications in this field. The unfinished fourth series of the Royal Society's great "Catalogue of Scientific Literature" has moved on thru four more letters of the alphabet by the issue of volume 17, which covers the letters Marc-P, for the years 1884-1900, and lists 57,474 articles by 10,662 authors. Since January, 1921, the revived "Bibliographie de Belgique" has been issuing as its "Seconde Partie" a monthly index to selected important articles in Belgian periodicals. This has the same D. C. classed arrangement, with author index, as the semi-annual "Sommaire des Periodiques," which was interrupted in 1914 by the outbreak of the war, and is obtainable in two forms, either in a regular issue, or on thin paper printed on only one side

for clipping and mounting. A new Scandinavian index is the "Norsk Tidsskriftidex," the first volume of which indexed the contents of 184 Norwegian periodicals of the year 1918.

An important new bibliography of periodicals is the "Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews," published by the London Times. This attempts to make as nearly complete a list as possible (excluding annuals and yearbooks, periodicals classed under the heading Academies by the British Museum, local church magazines and official periodicals printed during the war), and while admittedly incomplete for the 18th century, claims to be nearly complete for the other centuries. The list is in two sections, London and suburban, and Provincial, each section is arranged chronologically, with its own alphabetical title index, and the information given for each periodical includes title, date of first issue, or, if that is not accessible, of the earliest issue that has been examined, date of last issue if publication has ceased, or statement "in progress" if publication still continues. In general the work is based on the collections of the British Museum, including the Burney and Thomason collections, but there are references also to other libraries, such as the Bodleian.

Another new work of quite a different type is the catalog of Czechoslovak periodicals, published by the Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute. This is an alphabetical title list of 2,423 periodicals, principally those, in various languages, published within Czechoslovakia, but including also Czechoslovak titles published in other countries. Information given includes title, editor, publisher, place and price, and an index of proper names and a topographical list are included. For American periodicals there is a new edition, revised and greatly enlarged, of a standard list, Severance's "Guide to Current Periodicals" which lists some 12,000 titles, an increase of about twenty-five per cent over the third edition (1914). In general the plan of the previous edition is followed, but a new feature is the comprehensive list of trade journals and house organs given under that head in the subject list.

A new work which contains much information about French periodicals and French learned societies and institutions for promoting or aiding research, is "Les Ressources du Travail Intellectuel en France" by Edme Tassy and Pierre Leris. This is an attempt to present information about all types of organizations for aiding research or furnishing information: academies, societies, periodicals, libraries, government bureaus and offices, museums, exchange bureaus, etc.

Bibliograficky katalog casopisectva Republiky Ceskoslovenské, 1920. Praha, 1921. 243 p.

Bibliographie de Belgique: 2ième partie; Bulletin mensuel des articles de fond parus dans les revues belges. Janvier, 1921—. Bruxelles: Service de la Bibliographie de Belgique, 1921—. 15 fr. per year: printed on one side only, 25 fr. per year.

Norsk tidsskriftindex 1918—, systematisk fortegnelse

Norsk tidsskriftindex 1918—, systematisk fortegnelse over indholdet av 184 norske tidsskrifter. Kristiania: Steenske forlag, 1919, 134 p. 10 kr.

Steenske forlag, 1919. 134 p. 10 kr.
Royal Society of London. Catalogue of scientific papers, v. 17, 4th series, 1884-1900, Marc—P. Cambridge: University Press, 1921. 1053 p. £9.

Severance, Henry Ormal. A guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada. 4th ed. 1920. Ann Arbor, Mich.: G. Wahr, 1920. 564 p. \$6.

Tercentenary handlist of English and Welsh newspapers, magazines and reviews. London: The Times, 1920. 324 p, xxxv p. 21s.

Tassy, Edme and Leris, Pierre. Les ressources du

Tassy, Edme and Leris, Pierre. Les ressources du travail intellectuel en France. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1921. 50 fr. 711 p.

DICTIONARIES

An important dictionary which has just been completed after many years by the issue of the third and last part of its supplement is the Bos-"Anglo-Saxon Dictionary." The worth-Toller part just published covers the letters Geolwin-Ypong and completes the supplement which has been in progress since 1908. "An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English" by Ernest Weekley is a new work of a popular rather than a basic type, which is more likely to interest the general reader for whom the New English Dictionary is a little too heavy or detailed, than to appeal to the research worker who needs fundamental information. A useful new dictionary of English synonyms is "Allen's Synonyms and Antonyms," which follows somewhat the same plan as the smaller work by Flemming, but presents the information with more detail, and with a differentiation of synonyms as "archaic," "colloquial," etc.

Allen, Frederic Sturges. Allen's synonyms and antonyms. New York: Harper, 1921. 481 p. \$3.

Bosworth, Joseph. Anglo-Saxon dictionary: Supplement, by T. N. Toller, pt. 3. Oxford: University Press, 1921. 31s. 6d., suppl. complete 50s.

Weekley, Ernest. An etymological dictionary of modern English. London: Murray, 1921. 1659 p. 42s. New York: Dutton, \$15.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The various Larousse dictionaries have been so useful in their different ways that the publication of a new encyclopedia by this firm is always a matter of interest. The "Larousse Universel" which is now being issued in parts is an up-todate encyclopedia to be completed in two large volumes, and so intermediate in size between the popular "Petit Larousse" and the larger eight volume "Nouveau Larousse Illustré." The special features are the profuse illustrations the conciseness of the articles, and the biographical material, the latter including a good many contem-porary names not contained in the "Nouveau Larousse." The biographical sketches, which include living names, are very brief and in the case of writers do not usually give lists of works, but in the absence of an up-to-date French Who's Who even very brief sketches are useful. Parts so far issued carry the alphabet nearly thru the letter F.

Larousse universel, v. 1 —. Paris: Larousse, 1921 —. price of complete work, 165 fr.

RELIGION

Most of the large reference sets which are in process of publication in this field show some additional volumes or parts since last year's summary, but space does not permit of a detailed checking up of their progress. An entirely new work is the "Dictionary of Religion and Ethics," edited by Shailer Mathews and Gerald Birney This is a compact, one-volume work which covers in a general way the same field as that treated in Hastings' large encyclopedia, but aims to serve the general reader who needs concise information and the smaller library which either cannot afford or does not need the larger works. The topics covered are those in the fields of history of religions, psychology of religion, present status of religious life, missions, Christian belief and practice, and social and indivi-The longer articles are signed, dual ethics. there are some bibliographical references, principally, however, in the selected classified bibliography given at the end of the work. Biographical articles are limited to the more important names, and no living persons are included. For the reader needing only concise information this new dictionary promises to be very useful. A new denominational yearbook is the "Lutheran World Almanac and Annual Encyclopedia for 1921" which aims to furnish a "survey of the Lutheran church in every synod and every land," and includes a large amount of statistical and general information which would be more easily accessible if the general index had not been omitted in this issue. A new Catholic handbook which might be recorded either here or under the heading Education is the "Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools," compiled by the Rev. J. H. Ryan.

Directory of Catholic colleges and schools, comp. by the Rev. James H. Ryan, Washington: National Catholic Welfare Council, 1921. 980 p. \$3.50.

Lutheran world almanac and annual encyclopedia for 1921, comp. and ed. by the Statistical and yearbook committee of the National Lutheran council. New York: Lutheran Bureau, c 1921. 966 p.
Mathews, Shailer. A dictionary of religion and ethics,

Mathews, Shailer. A dictionary of religion and ethics, ed. by Shailer Mathews and Gerald Birney Smith. New York: Macmillan, 1921. \$8.

SOCIOLOGY

A new directory of social service organizations which should be useful to either the student or the practical worker is the American Red Cross "Handbook of Social Resources of the United States," compiled by Genevieve Poyneer Hen-As this includes only organizations which are national in scope, the various local charity directories must be used for information about local organizations. A working list of the publications by various social agencies is "Social Workers' Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies," compiled by Elsie M. Rushmore. To the growing collection of small reference books on various aspects of labor and labor problems, the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research contributes a new dictionary of an interesting type entitled "Labor Terminology." This defines various labor terms as used by labor union members.

In the subject of education an ambitious work is the new 'Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Education," edited by Professor Foster Watson, which is being issued in parts and is about half completed. While the work is general in scope, the greatest emphasis has been laid upon the British subjects and the articles are uneven, some, on questions of British practice or history, being very detailed, while others are distinctly popular in treatment with bibliographies which are unsatisfactory, especially in their frequent omission of dates. "A New Encyclopedia of Freemasonry" by Arthur Edward Waite, should perhaps be mentioned as a recent publication in its field. In the business library, or large general library interested in business subjects, the very comprehensive "Bibliography of Accounting" prepared by the American Institute of Accountants should be useful, and in the same types of libraries the "Survey of Current Business" now being published by the government as a monthly supplement to the "Commerce Reports" is important. "Commercial Commodities" by Frank Matthews is a small reference handbook which contains a good deal of useful information.

The published results of various recent censuses are beginning to be available now in their rermanent reference form. Of first importance

in American libraries are the reports of the Fourteenth Census of the United States (1920), of which the first volume has already been issued. The publication of several volumes of the 1918 Census of the Philippine Islands should also be noted here. A useful new yearbook of statistical and general descriptive information, in English, on the various Spanish American countries, is the "Anglo-South American Handbook," edited by W. H. Koebel and published by the Federation of British Industries. To the library or investigator interested in up-to-date descriptive and statistical matter about French West Africa the latest "Annuaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française" will furnish a large amount of important information. This covers the years 1917-21 and is the first published since the issue of 1915-16.

American Institute of Accountants. Accountants' index; a bibliography of accounting literature to December, 1920. New York: American Institute of Accountants, 1921. 1578 p. \$15.

Anglo-South American handbook (incorporating Mexico and Central America). 1921. London: Federation of British Industries, 1921. 907 p. Fisher Unwin, 25s.

French West Africa. Annuaire du gouvernement général de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1917-1921. Paris: Larose, 1921. 1102 p.

Harvard University. Bureau of Business Research. Labor terminology. Cambridge, Mass., 1921. 108 p. (Bulletin no. 25.) \$2.

Mathews, Frank. Commercial commodities. London: Pitman, 1921. 319 p.

Philippine Islands. Census office. Census of the Philippine Islands taken under the direction of the Philippine Legislature in the year 1919. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1920. v. 1-4.

of Printing, 1920. v. 1-4.
Red Cross, U. S. American National Red Cross.
Handbook of social resources of the United States, by
Genevieve Pyneer Hendricks, Washington: American
Red Cross, 1921. 300 p. \$1.

Rushmore, Elsie Mitchell. Social workers guide to the serial publications of representative social agencies. New York: Russell Sage foundation, 1921, 174 p. \$3.50.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth census of the United States, Vol. 1—. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1921.

Off., 1921.
U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Survey of current business. No. 1—. August 1, 1921. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921.

Waite, Arthur Edward. A new encyclopedia of freemasonry (ars magna latomorum) and of cognate instituted mysteries: their rites, literature and history, by Arthur Edward Waite . . . with sixteen full-page plates and other illustrations. . . London: W. Rider and son, limited, 1921. 2 v. 42s.

Watson, Foster. Encyclopedia and dictionary of education. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. pts. 1— 19, A-Nun, 2s. per pt.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A recent trade catalog which is a really valuable tool for the order department, reference worker or student of the history of science is issued by H. E. Sotheran and Co. under the title "Bibliotheca Chemica-mathematica: Catalogue of Works in Many Tongues on Exact and

Applied Science." The two large volumes list a collection of over 17,000 titles, with bibliographic details, some biographical data, annotations, many illustrations, and notes of current prices. There is a full index of ninety-six pages which refers both to this "Bibliotheca" and to two later lists. For definitions of scientific terms, including some so recent that they are not in the general dictionaries, a useful new dictionary is "A Dictionary of Scientific Terms" by J. F. and M. A. Henderson. This gives brief definitions of some 10,000 terms and indicates the science to which each appertains. In physics a useful small reference dictionary for the student who can use German is Auerbach's "Wörterbuch der Physik." The "Dictionary of British Scientific Instruments," prepared by the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, is an interesting compilation in an unusual field, but judging from the list of inaccuracies pointed out in the review in the Geographical Journal (September, 1921, p. 238), should be used with some caution. An important reference bibliography for the science and art of aeronautics is the "Bibliography of Aeronautics" issued by the Advisory Committee for aeronautics. This, which is the work of Mr. Paul Brockett, covers the years 1909-16 and supplements his previous bibliography published by the Smithsonian in Artschwager's "Dictionary of Botanical Equivalents: French-English, German-English," contains two bi-lingual lists of by no means equal length, the French list being much briefer than the German.

The many developments in chemistry have shown the need for new reference books in this subject and several new titles of importance are to be recorded this year. Of most general interest is the new revised edition of Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," of which volumes 1-2, A — Explosion, have already appeared. Smaller dictionaries of importance are a second enlarged edition of Comey's "Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities" and Couch's "Dictionary of Chemical Terms." A new book which should be of use to the cataloger as well as the user of chemical books, is A. M. Patterson's "French-English Dictionary for Chemists," a companion volume to his excellent "German-English Dic-" published several years ago. Ullmann's large "Enzyklopädie der Technischen Chemie" is slowly nearing completion, as volume 9, published in 1921, carries the alphabet to Santyl.

The question of medical reference books suitable for the general library is often so difficult that it is a satisfaction to notice one as excellent for this purpose as F. H. Garrison's "Introduction to the History of Medicine." of which a third edition has just been published. This edition is larger than the second (1917) by nearly forty pages and includes new material in the subjects of ancient and mediaeval medicine, Chinese medicine, recent Japanese, Spanish and Latin American medicine, medical departments of armies in the European war, etc. It contains many bibliographical notes and suggestions for further reading on the subject treated, a medical chronology, selected bibliography, many biographies, excellent portraits and other historical illustrations and while planned especially as a guide for the medical student or busy practitioner serves the general reference librarian also as a mine of information on questions of medical history, biography and bibliography. The new biennial edition of Dorland's "American Illustrated Medical Dictionary" is revised to include new terms coined since 1919. A new dictionary which should be of use both to the user and cataloger of French medical works is the "French-English Medical Dictionary" by Alfred

Artschwager, Ernst Friedrich and Smiley. Edwina M. Dictionary of botanical equivalents; French-English, German-English. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co. 1921. 137 p. \$2.

Auerbach, Felix. Wörterbuch der Physik . . 267 Figuren. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1920. 466 p.

British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association. Dictionary of British scientific instruments. London: The Association, 1921. 334 p. 21s.

Comey, Arthur Messinger and Hahn, Dorothy A. A dictionary of chemical solubilities, inorganic. enl. and rev. New York: Macmillan, 1921. 1141 p. \$14. Couch, James Fitton. A dictionary of chemical terms. New York: Nostrand, 1920. 204 p. \$2.50.

Dorland, William Alexander Newman. American illustrated medical dictionary, a new and complete dic-tionary of the terms used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, nursing, veterinary science,

biology, medical biography, etc. 11th ed., rev. and enl.
Philadelphia: Saunders, 1921. 1229 p. \$5.50.
Garrison, Fielding Hudson. Introduction to the history of medicine, with medical chronology, suggestions for study and bibliographic data. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1921. 942 p. \$8.20.

Gorden, Alfred. French-English medical dictionary. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1921. 161 p. \$3.50. Henderson, J. F., and Henderson, M. A. A dictionary of scientific terms; pronunciation, derivation, and definition of terms in biology, botany, zoology, anatomy, cytology, embryology, physiology. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1920. 354 p. 18s.

Patterson. Austin M. French-English dictionary for chemists. New York: Wiley, 1921. 384 p. \$3.00.

Sotheran, Henry, and Co. Bibliotheca chemico-mathe-

matica: Catalogue of works in many tongues on exact and applied science, with a subject index. Compiled and annotated by H. Zeitlinger and H. C. Sotheran.

London: Sotheran, 1921. 2 v. illus. 63s. Thorpe, Sir Edward. Dictionary of applied chemistry. Rev. and enl. ed. \$20 per vol. London and New York: Longmans, 1921. v. 1-2 illus. 60s. per vol.
U. S. Advisory Committee of Aeronautics.

liography of aeronautics, 1909-1916. Washington: -Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 1493 p.

Ullmann, Fritz. Enzyklopädie der technischen chemie. v. 9 Paracodin-Santyl. Berlin: Urban, 1921. m. 180. FINE ARTS

An important dictionary of art biography has been completed during the year by the publication of the fourth volume, N-Z, of Lami's Dictionnaire des Sculpteurs de l'Ecole Française au 19e Siècle. A new reference work for questions in the chronology of painting is the "Repertoire des Peintures Datées" by Isabelle Errera. This presents a long list of paintings arranged by date from 1085 to 1875 in which, in addition to the date, there is given for each painting the artist's name and native country, subject of the painting, its latest location if known, and the source of this information. An index of names of artists included gives the possibility of more than a chronological approach to the main list. Several new handbooks or dictionaries answer questions about art prices. Among these may be mentioned Lucien Monod's "Le Prix des Estampes Anciennes et Modernes," which is a dictionary of artists and their works with the primary object of supplying information as to the prices realized, altho a small amount of biographical and bibliographical information is given when necessary for identification.

In the field of music a matter of general interest is the American supplement to "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" which forms volume six of the complete work. The supplementary material is presented in two parts, (1) a compact historical introduction and chronological register, the latter containing brief biographical notices of some seventeen hundred persons, and (2) the main dictionary arrangement in which about seven hundred of these names are given fuller treatment and other articles are included. The term American is used of the United States and Canada together, and some South American names have been included. Some important articles on non-American subjects have been continued from the main work. Other recent publications include new editions of two standard opera handbooks: a revised edition of Melitz' "Opera Goers' Complete Guide" which contains a second supplement giving outlines of twenty-nine more operas, and a third edition of McSpadden's "Opera Synopses," rearranged, by composers instead of titles, and including arguments of 65 additional operas.

Errara, Mme. Isabelle. Répertoire des peintures datées. Bruxelles: G. van Oest, 1920-21. v. 1-2. fr. 84 50

Grove, Sir George. Grove's dictionary of music and musicians. American supplement, being the sixth volume of the complete work, Waldo Selden Pratt, editor, Charles N. Boyd, associate editor. New York: Macmillan, 1920. 412 p. \$6.

Lami, Stanislas. Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école

Lami, Stanislas. Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école française au 19e siècle. Paris: Champion, 1921. v. 4, 30 fr. McSpadden, Joseph Walker. Opera synopses; a guide to the plots and characters of the standard operas. 3d ed. rev. and enl. New York; Crowell, 1921. 340 p. \$3.

Melitz, Leo Leopold. Opera goers' complete guide, comprising 268 opera plots with musical numbers and casts, tr. by Richard Salinger, rev. and brought to date . . . by Louis Wallace Hackney. N. Y.: Dodd, 1921. 556 p. \$2.50.

Monod, Lucien. Le prix des estampes anciennes et modernes. . . . Paris: éditions Albert Morance, 1920-21, v. 1-2. (To be concluded.)

The American Foundation for the Blind

L IBRARIES will be interested in the organization of the American Foundation for the Blind, the initial meeting of whose Board of Trustees took place in New York on November 23.

Among those qualified for membership in the Foundation, as specified in the Articles of Incorporation, are "Librarians and others officially engaged in libraries for the blind and departments for the blind in libraries for the seeing." This group is also specified in the By-laws as one of five groups which are to be especially represented on the Board of Trustees, and the library representative on the first board is Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, who attended the initial or organization meeting of the Board, held as above stated.

The work of the foundation, whose establishment is the first attempt to unite and co-ordinate all existing agencies for instruction, welfare and betterment of the blind, is to be done largely thru three bureaus, having in charge respectively (1) information and publicity, (2) research, and (3) education.

Among the duties of the bureau of information are to assemble, systematize and disseminate all available data relating to styles and varieties of embossed type and either to issue an ink-print and an embossed magazine devoted to work for the blind or to avail itself of the services of such periodicals already in existence.

The bureau of research, among other things, is to ascertain, develop and standardize the best methods of embossing and printing and of increasing the number of the reading blind, also the best kinds of books and appliances for the use of the partially blind and the best methods of obtaining them.

Among the activities of the bureau of education are to be the financing of the work of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind and co-operating with embossing plants and libraries in their efforts to improve the quality and increase the quantity of embossed literature,—also to assist in the production of clear-type books and otherwise co-operate with societies for prevention of blindness and conservation of vision. It will be seen that all the items mentioned are closely related to the work of libraries, and that library activities and those of the Foundation

will be mutually helpful.

The work is likely to require an expenditure of \$50,000 a year at the outset, which may be increased in the course of years to as large an amount as \$200,000. This must be financed by contributions from the large Foundations or Funds and by individual subscriptions.

Librarians are likely to be asked in the near future about the character and aims of the Foundation for the Blind and about its connection with library work, and should obtain the pamphlet of information issued in connection with the initial meeting, which may be had from the Director-General of the Foundation, Mr. H. Randolph Latimer, Pennsylvania Association for

the Blind, Pittsburgh.

The meeting of the Trustees on the afternoon of the 28th was preceded in the morning by an informal conference with some of the best known workers with the blind. The library interests were represented at this conference by Dr. Bostwick, by Lucille Goldthwaite, head of the Department for the Blind in the New York Public Library, and by Mrs. Ryder, in charge of the same department in the Library of Congress at Washington.

A. E. B.

Federal Educational and Public Health Bills

THE CAPITOL EYE" is the pertinent name of a new publication issued in Washington, D. C., by the Capitol Eye Publishing Co. To quote from a statement by the editors, A. Gram and V. Hitchcock, "This publication will present a monthly digest of federal bills dealing with public health and education. It will follow their progress. It will record their history. It will assemble relative arguments and pro and con. Such a policy will afford the reader an opportunity to study a bill from every angle and judge its merits. Congress will be able to speak thru these columns directly to the people, and organized bodies will be furnished a forum where all can exchange reasons for opposing or endorsing these public interest measures." It is also stated that "The Capitol Eye is not an official organ, not controlled by, or under the influence of any particular interest, class, or sect."

The November number which is no. 2 of volume 1, contains a Health Section and an Educational Section, under these headings the Campbell-Willis Beer Bill and the Foss-Kenyon Public Welfare Department Bill are treated, giving first the history and outline of the bill, second, the pro and con views by two Senators and two Representatives, third: "The Lobby" with the opinions of various organizations and individuals on the bills. At the end is a glossary of legislative terms, which is indeed a boon to readers and students. The Towner-Sterling Bill to establish a Department of Education, and the Fess-Capper Bill for the promotion of physical education are the features for number 3. Librarians have noted with interest the helpful combination of popular names and the clear, simple explanations which make this new review a splendid help for debate material for schools, and for legislative committees of woman's clubs.

The publication begins its life (which all who have examined the paper hope will be a long one) at a most opportune time for librarians, who have been struggling with the insatiable thirst of school boys and girls for debate material on current bills, or the rapidly increasing demands of currrent events classes of woman's clubs. The price of five dollars seems a little high, but its usable and attractive make up and the saving in time and labor which it makes pos-

sible make it well worth that sum.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, In Charge of Documents.

Chicago Public Library.

Library Service to the Army Assured

Dear Mr. Bowker;

Replying to your letter of December 12, 1921, relative to lack of funds for library purposes in the War Department budget for 1923, it gives me pleasure to say that beside the sum of \$20,000 which had been set aside from the estimate for military post exchanges, for the provision of newspapers, periodicals, etc., I have directed that an additional estimate of \$60,000 be made a supplementary item in the budget. This amount seems as large as the requirements of Governmental economics would warrant at this time. As it is intended that it shall be used for "the conduct and maintenance of libraries," it would accordingly be available for the payment of salaries of librarians as well as the purchase of books and equipment.

I am very appreciative of the interest which you have in the conduction of the Army libraries along efficient lines, and assure you that the War Department desires their continuance under the general principles of operation in effect at the time they were so generously turned over to the

Government,

JOHN W. WEEKS, Secretary of War.

Contributions of College Librarians to General Literature

By EDWARD F. STEVENS, Director of Pratt Institute Free Library.

HEN Mr. Hicks invited me to compose a paper on what college librarians had produced as men of letters, my first thought was that as librarians traditionally were not supposed to have time to read, there was far less reason to expect them to write. Then it occurred to me that I had been asked to consider a select and favored class, the college and university librarians, whose lot in their highly intellectual environment was conducive to mental expansion and literary expression. I remembered, too, how a librarian not long ago, who had been invited to an important post with an educational institution of renown, explained to me that he had accepted the librarianship in order that he might have leisure to pursue his studies for the production of literature in his chosen specialization; and I recalled how another college librarian, still more recently, asserted that he did not intend that his librarianship should stand in the way of certain economic pursuits which were his first interest to the end that he might publish a book of his researches. A favored class, I say, into whose ranks I am admitted only by exceptional courtesy as a librarian of a free library which is at the same time connected with a school, more practical than intellectual in its attainments withal.

It has been a pleasurable pursuit, this inquiring into the literary achievements of college librarians. It has permitted me to make contact with many associates in the profession with whom I had never had the occasion for intercourse. My inquiries have shown that the literary contributions from college librarians, past and present, (many only some-time or part-time librarians to be sure) were indeed very considerable, so much so that a comprehensive bibliography of college librarians might prove a valuable document in the archives of this association. In fact the chairman of this conference almost took alarm, when he learned of the extent of my inquiry, and warned me against attempting to present a formidable array of bibliographical data at this meeting, lest I stampede the gathering.

I have appealed to many librarians of the northern and eastern institutions, as no doubt you may all have had reason to suspect. Many replied, many did not, in spite of an urgent reminder. But I gained, from the large number who were interested to answer, most illuminat-

ing revelations of the part played by the men and women who at one time or another had supervision of the book collections of their schools of learning.

It would seem that in many 'colleges in the earlier days the library was considered quite a minor matter, and retired clergymen were assigned to librarianships as benefices for somnolent old age. So I learn from certain quarters that only old sermons were credited to their librarians as nearest approaching literary contributions. Others tell me that as the library had in the past figured as only a "side-show" of subordinate and uncertain relation to the main circus, no literary freaks had been in the exhibit. In more than one case I am told the librarians have been "very busy teachers," and the library has only been an "incidental issue" in that college.

Notwithstanding the minor consequence of the library in the collegiate scheme of education in years past, men of high literary attainment have begun, finished, or spent their career in the college library.

I have made a hurried geographical survey of what may be considered the northeastern United States, and will venture to touch upon the elements of interest that have revealed themselves to me, not limiting myself altogether to the prominent names and conspicuous publications, but making mention of less notable author-librarians who have given of their talent beyond the confines of their professional activities and considerations.

Beginning farthest "down east" at Colby College, my own alma mater. Justin R. Loomis, as the first librarian, published recognized textbooks on geology and physiology in the fifties after the period of his librarianship. Martin Brewer Anderson, the great first president of Rochester, was next librarian at Colby whose published contributions were chiefly addresses of power appearing as pamphlets only. Edward Winslow Hall, librarian for nearly forty years, until 1910, wrote a History of Higher Education in Maine, and Charles Phillips Chipman, the present librarian, is credited with several acceptable story books for boys.

Bowdoin College presents a galaxy of names of whom in the early 19th century Calvin Ellis Stowe and Henry Boynton Smith were members of the American Commission for the revision of the English Bible. Their publications were properly theological works. Serving as librarian of Bowdoin in an interval of six years between

^{*} Paper read before the meeting of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, November 26, 1920.

these two theologians came Henry Wadsworth Longfellow whose imperishable glory in English literature reflects luster on librarianship from which he emerged such a brilliant figure. Among my own books I prize two contemporary volumes of Longfellow's earliest poems published in 1841. In one volume, grouped as Earlier Poems, is a collection of verse written during his college life, as explained in his own introductory note, all of them before the age of nineteen. In the early eighties Henry Johnson, librarian, was a poet not unworthy of his great predecessor; and his culminating translation of Dante's Divine Comedy was a literary triumph deserving and receiving renewed recognition in this Dante year.

Dartmouth library makes no pretentions to literary distinction. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, now librarian there, sends me a modest brochure of his own on the Attractions and Rewards of Trailmaking—a reprint to be sure from Appalachia, but a bit of true writing; an artistic description of trail-blazing thru a White Mountain wilderness to the timber line. Dartmouth library is fertile, if not yet prolific.

A long line of librarians in the University of Vermont have been writers, mainly in the way of papers of more or less local historic interest. One of them-Joseph Torrey, a man of great erudition who became president, published a Theory of Fine Art in 1874, and translated Neander's extensive General History of the Christian Religion in five volumes. Matthew Henry Buckham, librarian 1863-1869, also afterwards president, published a collection of addresses in 1913 entitled The Very Elect. John Ellsworth Goodrich, 1873-86, compiled the Vermont rolls of the soldiers in the Revolution, a work of large dimensions and historic consequence. Lorenzo Sears, coming later, is known for his History of Oratory, the Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism and other literary and biographical productions.

It seems that in Vermont librarians tended to become presidents of the University, which is something for all of us to contemplate in wonder and in hope.

In Massachusetts the Institute of Technology was once favored by the librarianship of Clement W. Andrews, now of the John Crerar Library, and a contributor to chemical journals in line with his specialties which seem to have been sugar and paraffin; and Robert P. Bigelow of today has contributed often to zoological and biological science in journals, cyclopedias, and pamphlets. Not strictly general literature in either case, but surely writings removed from their librarianship.

Harvard University boasts a great procession

of librarians, sixty of them giving way to one another at frequent intervals during the first two hundred years of the college's history. Only five of these took the profession at all seriously. The second librarian of Harvard, Samuel Sewall, 1674, has been called the Pepys of New England from the minute record of his daily life throwing light on old colony days. This record found permanency when published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Two centuries later John Langdon Sibley was a notable librarian, and his monumental work-Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Harvard University is of inestimable historic value to the university, leaving, however, all the graduates since 1689 yet to be accounted for, a heritage he left by will to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Sibley was followed by Justin Winsor, whose distinguished contributions to professional, bibliographical and historical literature are every library's possession. His most important works the editorship of the Memorial History of Boston, 1880-1881, largely the work of other contributors; the Narrative and Critical History of America made up of chapters by many historical scholars with numerous important chapters of his own; and his four volumes of American History in Its Geographical Relations, establish Justin Winsor as the outstanding literary figure of the long line of Harvard librarians. But it must not be forgotten that a historian of still wider acceptance, and a philosopher of eminence, John Fiske, was assistant librarian at Harvard from 1872-79. His historical works are known and read of all men, and his essays in philosophy and religion have made these speculative subjects attractive and understandable. In volume 10 of his Miscellaneous Writings, and in his volume on Darwinism are delightful essays reverting to his librarianship days. It was he who was congratulated (in the same vein as my opening felicitations) on being connected with the Harvard College Library on the ground that "being virtually a sinecure office, it must leave so much leisure for private study and work of a literary sort." His essay on "A Librarian's Work" is devoted to refuting the insinuation.

At Boston University, E. Charlton Black has done considerable editing of English literature, including notably the school and library editions of the New Hudson Shakespeare. Thomas Bond Lindsay was a classical scholar with productions of repute; and Dallas Lore Sharp, assistant librarian at Boston for three years, 1899-1902, beginning in his library days, for twenty years thereafter, has been productive of literature of great charm for the lover of nature, wherein all libraries rejoice.

Louis N. Wilson, Clark University's only libra-

rian, has made frequent contributions to print, mainly articles on bibliographical subjects.

Amherst modestly disclaims general literary attainments, but it would be impossible before librarians not to mention Melvil Dewey and William I. Fletcher, whose son, Robert S. Fletcher, now Amherst's librarian, naturally regrets that my paper must try to keep outside the bibliographical and library field.

Williams College deplores the incidental inconsequence of librarianship there in earlier years, when instructors and clergymen kept a chance lookout on the book collection. Latterly Truman H. Safford made a reputation for astronomical calculations, and John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian, 1911-1915, now my neighbor in Brooklyn, manfully has stuck to his bibliographical last.

At Mount Holyoke Miss Blakely, present librarian, makes mention of her sole predecessor, Mary O. Nutting, who under the pen name "Mary Barrett" wrote pleasing books for young people dealing with the history and heroes of the Netherlands; and at Wellesley, besides bibliographical matter in the past, Miss Lilla Weed, associate librarian, has composed poems for children accepted for periodical publication, and a member of the staff, Mrs. Ethel Ambler Hunter, has written interesting stories for young people for the Youth's Companion.

Brown University presents Horace Mann, librarian 1821-23, with a bewildering list of educational books and papers drawn from his subsequent distinguished career as an educator. Later Reuben Aldridge Guild, who was connected with Brown's library for more than fifty years from 1847-1899 was the author of important biographical and historical works relating mainly to his immediate environment. Following Dr. Guild, Harry Lyman Koopman continues at Brown, a true poet with half a dozen books of finished poetry to his credit and honor, a true bookman, also, as evidenced in his recent volume on The Booklover and His Books. George Parker Winship for ten years at the John Carter Brown, now of the Widener Collection, has produced in print, "privately" and otherwise, a number of valuable contributions, including a History of the John Carter Brown Library. He has been editor also of numerous scholarly works culminating in the Census of the 15th Century Books in America, in 1919, bibliographical essentially, but perhaps I may be allowed to enrich my paper by its mention.

Yale University reports in generous detail on the extensive literary productions of its librarians, omitting "bibliothecal and bibliographical matters" as Mr. Keogh put it. That is to say, it won't do to mention that during his sophomore

year at Yale, William Frederick Poole was made assistant librarian of the Society of Brothers in Unity and there launched his famed Index. Besides an infinite number of scholarly articles in literary, historical, philological, theological and scientific journals Yale's librarians have given much to literature in books and encyclopedic matter. James Luce Kingsley, 1805-24, wrote a life of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College. Josiah Willard Gibbs, 1824-1843, was a prolific contributor to learned journals and the compiler of two Hebrew and English lexicons. Daniel Coit Gilman was librarian at Yale for seven years before beginning his great career at Johns Hopkins, and of his many productions it is pos-sible to allude only to his biographies of James Monroe and James Dwight Dana, the Launching of a University, and his editorship of the New International Encyclopedia. Addison Van Name, who first inducted me into librarianship, contributed to encyclopedias on the Arabic and Chinese languages. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, long assistant librarian, wrote extensively on historical subjects with local emphasis. His Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College appearing at intervals from 1885 to 1912, is his literary monument. John Christopher Schwab, Mr. Keogh's predecessor, was the author of a history of the Confederate States of the South During the War, in the Cambridge Modern History, and the article on the Confederate States in the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Bri-

At Wesleyan, the figure of Professor Caleb T. Winchester stands out in high prominence, whose delightful literary essays made him widely sought as a lecturer on English literature, who won also great esteem as a professor in the college by his gifts and lovable character. Professor Winchester was the author of many articles in denominational and literary journals, and among his books Some Principles of Literary Criticism, 1899; Life of John Wesley, 1906; a group of English Essays of the Early 19th Century, 1910, and William Wordsworth: How to Know Him, 1916, merit particular mention.

Trinity points with satisfaction to Samuel Hart who is associated intimately with the Book of Common Prayer, and to William N. C. Carlton, later of Newberry, Chicago, and recently of the American Library in Paris. Mr. Carlton has published publicly and privately a biographical memoir and studies on the Poems and Letters of Byron and on the Icelandic Sagas.

The Hartford Theological Seminary rightfully has a claim upon Ernest Cushing Richardson for his librarianship there from 1884-90. But he belongs to Princeton in a much larger measure. Charles Snow Thayer, at present at Hart-

ford, has been assistant editor of Zahn's comprehensive Introduction to the New Testament.

Cornell University, whose library this fall has been the object of pilgrimage of the New York Library Association, brings to notice Willard Fiske, the first librarian, whose publications reveal his penchant for the game of chess and Icelandic literature. It was he who presented to Cornell its rich Dante Collection, cataloged by Theodore W. Koch. George W. Harris was the author of the history of the Cornell Library in its first quarter century, and a monograph on Willard Fiske, his predecessor; and Professor Willard Austen, the present librarian, has written on the Fraternities at Cornell, on Bookworms, and an important article on the Educational Value of Bibliographical Training, which is noted here as belonging also to education.

Wharton Miller at Union College points to Jonathan Pearson, Union's first librarian, who served from 1845-1887. Pearson compiled four historical and genealogical works relating to the environment of Schenectady and Albany. As a Don Dickinson was librarian there, 1906-07, but Mr. Miller generously grants to the University of Pennsylvania the possession of Mr. Dickinson as a writer.

At Vassar Frances A. Wood, librarian, 1883-1910, wrote of her personal recollections of the earliest years at Vassar, and Amy Louise Reed, lately librarian, wrote in her library days, The Background of Gray's Elegy which the Columbia University Press is expected to publish before next February.

Princeton has an extensive list of published contributions, a photostat copy of which Dr. Richardson kindly sent me which I will turn over into the archives of this Association. The enormous catalog of sermons and theological studies which appeared in print as the literary production of early librarians at Princeton, as elsewhere, evidence, it would seem, a change in type of college librarians in the last half-century. John Maclean, Jr., librarian at Princeton, 1824-50, afterwards president, besides many sermons, published in 1877 a history of the first century of the College of New Jersey. V. Lansing Collins, recently reference librarian, in addition to papers of local interest published in 1914 Princeton in the American College and University Series. Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, has printed philological, paleographic and calligraphic papers of value. Ernest Cushing Richardson, coming from Hartford, Princeton's honored librarian since 1890, and also honorary since 1920, in addition to many scholarly bibliographical publications, is the author of such well-known and enjoyable books as Beginnings of Libraries, Biblical Libraries; Some Old Egyptian Librarians, which, tho bibliothecal, should be classed equally as literature.

Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., late librarian at the University of Pennsylvania, has recently produced three notable biblical works; in 1919, on the Book of Ecclesiastes, called A Gentle Cynic: a year ago The Book of Job; and lastly The Song of Songs, barely finished at the time of his death and just published. Important archeological studies on the Assyrians and Babylonians, and his War and the Bagdad Railway; The War and the Coming Peace: Zionism and the Future of Palestine combine to place Dr. Jastrow's name at the forefront of librarians who have produced general literature. Asa Don Dickinson, Pennsylvania's new librarian, has edited a number of volumes of collected stories for children, which, albeit a distinct departure from his predecessors' inclinations, have received their due acclaim.

Three of the librarians at the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg have been writers—John A. Himes has published his own poems, and studies of Milton and Shakespeare: John O. Evjen wrote a history of Scandinavian Immigration in New York, 1630-74, and contributed to the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia and to Hauck's Protestantische Realencyclopaedie; Karl J. Grimm, at present librarian, published in Leipzig a work on the Liturgical Appendixes in the Old Testament, and has written articles on orientalia, language and religion. At Gettysburg librarianship continues to be a scholar's pursuit without question.

I evoked a very pleasant response from John Russell Hayes, librarian at Swarthmore College, who proves to be an artist in letters. His Old Quaker Meeting Houses, Brandywine Days, and volume of Collected Poems are the more poetic that they are far removed from modern cubist verse. Mr. Hayes has graciously inscribed one of his volumes to me as the "beneficent friend of submerged authors." Submerged perhaps inasmuch as it is deep beneath the surface where we are told lie obscured "full many a gem."

At Haverford College, another Quaker foundation, Allen C. Thomas, librarian, 1878-1914, was an accomplished historian, composing elementary histories of the United States, a history of the Society of Friends in America, jointly with R. H. Thomas, and brief histories of Pennsylvania and of England. Albert J. Edmunds, assistant librarian at Haverford, 1887-89, as a student of comparative religion, has issued anthologies translated from the Pali of sacred verse and prose derived from the scriptures and lore of Buddhism.

Dr. Raney attributes to Johns Hopkins' second librarian, William Hand Browne, chief honors in literature for the University library. Dr. Browne published the Clarendon Dictionary; George Calvert and Cecelius Calvert, Barons of Baltimore; Maryland, the History of a Palatinate; and jointly with Richard Malcolm Johnston, a history of English literature and a Life of Alexander H. Stephens. In addition he edited literary and historical works of importance, including the Maryland Historical Magazine for six years. Dr. Raney himself has given freely to library literature; printed a recondite doctor's dissertation, of course, and with a taste for ornithology contributed an official Bulletin on Maryland's Stock of Wild Life.

W. O. Sypherd, acting librarian at Delaware College, has written a Handbook of English for beginners, and his edition of the English Bible consisting of extracts from the important narratives and literatures is reported just off the

Making a short excursion westward we meet in Ohio, the land of colleges, the President of the American Library Association at Oberlin. Dr. Root states modestly that he has published nothing, but his predecessor, Rev. Henry Matson, was the author of three books, one of which—References for Literary Workers with Topics and Questions for Debate—had an extensive sale in its day.

Marietta College points to Henry Smith and Martin Dewey Follet, early librarians, as writers, the latter contributing to penology; and in more recent years Rodney Metcalf Stimson, 1881-1913, made compilations of Washingtoniana, Lincolniana and valuable collections of history of the Northwest Territory.

Ohio Wesleyan names T. G. Duvall, L. C. Marshall, as author-librarians who have given variously to educational, psychological and economic subjects; and Russell B. Miller, now librarian there, has contributed largely to the International Biblical Encyclopedia.

At Lake Forest College Hiram Miner Stanley, 1857-1903, published a Psychology for beginners, and other psychological studies and literary essays. The present librarian, Miss Mable Powell, regretfully professes that she has "added nothing to the knowledge or pleasure of the world," neither contention to be allowed for a moment if she be just a librarian.

My writing to Mr. Bishop at Ann Arbor led the University of Michigan library to investigate its own literary attainments hitherto unexplored. The result shows Theodore Wesley Koch to be the most prolific writer in the Michigan group. His five studies on Dante and Danteiana appearing from 1896 to 1901 are especially deserving of mention this sexcentennial year. Dr. Koch's removal to Evanston gives Northwestern claim on the many publications which have recently appeared by his authorship. His frequent contributions to the LIBRARY JOURNAL have often been separately printed, and his descriptions of the Library War Work, while properly classed as professional, belong also to the history of the World War.

At the University of Chicago Ernest DeWitt Burton has been director of libraries from the beginning. As a prominent theologian and professor of New Testament Interpretation in the University he has published a dozen or more religious works of distinction, the latest being the Commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Galatians in the International Critical Commentary.

While Knox College at Galesburg offers no library-literary bibliography, Miss Nelson of the Knox library makes interesting mention of John H. Finley, who was a library assistant while a student at Knox, and first cataloged the Library. His subsequent career and his writings belong to librarianship only by this tenuous and distant claim which we venture to put forth.

We have made a sufficiently wide excursion perhaps to compass the ambitions of this paper, and now we must hasten back to our own homeland, the tight little Hylan Kingdom of which we are unworthy subjects.

From University Heights New York University speaks of the days of Washington Square when reference is made to the librarianship of Henry Martyn Baird, whose History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France; the Huguenots and Henry of Navarre; the Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, compassing six volumes, prove the erudition and talent of a librarian whose literary work was, as well, the product of his investigations as professor in the University. Dr. Baird's successor, Leslie Jay Tompkins, was an able writer on questions of law.

For many years until 1915 College of the City of New York enjoyed in its library the scholarly services of Charles George Herbermann. Professor Herbermann was perhaps the best-known scholar among Catholic laymen in America. He achieved special distinction as editor-in-chief of the monumental Catholic Encyclopedia.

Our near neighbor the Union Theological Seminary presents a phalanx of eminent librarians all of whom have published books, chiefly, of course, of theological interest. It may be enough to mention such authorities as Edward Robinson, author of books on the Holy Land; H. Boynton Smith, once of Bowdoin, editor of religious periodicals; Charles Augustus Briggs, whose leadership in Biblical criticism shook the religious world; Charles Ripley Gillett, authority on the antiquities of the Levant; William Adams Brown, who varied his religious writing with a biography of Morris K. Jessup and a study of musical instruments; and today Henry Preserved Smith, maintaining the library's reputation with a succession of learned productions. His newest work, Essays on Biblical Interpretation, has just been published as one of the Amherst centennial volumes.

And lastly, how can I attempt to pay proper respect to what Columbia Library has achieved in literary distinction during the centuries! I am not so fortunate as to have before me a list of Columbia's librarians since the beginning of history. Many of them have been professors primarily. It would be itself a theme worthy of separate consideration for Columbia's annals to catalog their attainments in letters.

I might refer again in passing to Melvil Dewey as coming here from Amherst. James H. Canfield was a notable figure in this library for his personality as well as for his writings. William H. Carpenter, Provost of the University, and now acting librarian, besides editing an extensive series of Germanic studies, has received special acknowledgment for his important share in the Century Cyclopedia of Names, especially from German and Scandinavian literature. Dr. Carpenter wrote largely also for Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, the International Cyclopedia and Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature.

Our Chairman and genial host, Frederick C. Hicks, is coming to the fore in authorship, especially with The New World Order: International Organization; International Law, Internatioal Co-operation—published 1920, and Men and Books Famous in the Law which all librarians have ordered from the first announcement. A book about men who were not "mere lawyers" as he himself is not. I cannot neglect to name Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia's reference librarian, for what she has done for bibliography, and specifically, for her joint editorship of the Thackeray Dictionary published in London in 1910.

This has been a most cursory review of a subject calling for bibliographical research and construction. I have not been able to attempt the study it deserves. I have failed even to approach consistency in the inclusions I have made. But the many records which have come to me in the course of my inquiring are at the disposal of this body for such preservation, editing or compiling as their bibliographic or historic value may invite.

November's Favorite Books

BOOKS most in demand at the public libraries in November, according to the January Bookman, were:

GENERAL LITERATURE
The Outline of History. H. G. Wells, Macmillan Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok.
Scribner's
Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith.

Doran

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan Best sellers during the same months, as reported by 47 booksellers in 42 cities for the January Books of the Month were:

GENERAL LITERATURE
Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam
Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan
Mirrors of Downing St. Anonymous. Putnam
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt
The Cruise of the Kawa. Walter E. Traprock. Putnam
Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scrib-

ner's

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown
The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Double-

day The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small Maynard Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt

Books on Making Alcohol

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A friend of mine tells me that in one of the principal libraries in a neighboring State he has been unable to get anything on the subject of distillation, including the process of making industrial alcohol. I should like to know what action has been taken by the public libraries since the passage of the National Prohibition Act, to remove from the shelves all books which relate to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, etc.

HUGH F. Fox.

S. Reinach, in reviewing T. W. Koch's "Books in the War" and "Les Livres à la Guerre" in the Revue Critique for November 15, 1921, sums up his estimate of Library War Service as "a vast and noble enterprise which has found a good historian." "The philanthropic work, conducted on sound principles and with abundant means," says he, "became primarily a work of education, the influence of which will long be felt in the United States."

Neglected Aspects of Public Libraries*

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

THE importance of public libraries can hardly be exaggerated; yet it is seldom apparent to that most influential but most disastrous of public councillors, the practical man of business. He is revolted by the spectacle of a pretentious building, and a huge and costly collection of books, with seating accommodation for from fifty to two hundred people, and one solitary reader who is not even fashionably dressed. What wicked waste it seems! And yet to anyone who knows, that solitary man is a far more satisfactory spectacle than a crowd of young persons devouring the latest Tarzan. A crowded public library is an absurdity, like a crowded laboratory or observatory. The people who clamor for it are clamoring for something very different: to wit, a crowded popular reading-room. I have nothing to say against reading-rooms any more than against sleeping rooms (most reading-rooms contrive the double debt to pay); but I must insist that a readingroom is not in the classic sense a library. A library is a place in which makers of books work: a reading-room is a space in which ordinary men and women pass the time by reading books, just as they do in railway carriages. The purpose of the reading-room is to enable people of moderate means to share books as they share a towel on a rolling pin, and thus to read fifty novels at the cost of one. The purpose of a library is to enable poor scholars and men of letters, whose traditional lot is "toil, envy, want, the patron and the gaol" to consult books which are storehouses of learning, books which they can no more afford to buy than a chemist can afford to buy a pound of radium. Such men form a very small percentage, or even permillage, of the population; but the quality of the books in the reading-room, which means the quality of the taste of the readers, depends finally on the library and on the unfashionably dressed man who may often be its sole occupant. The debt of British literature, and indeed of every department of British culture, to the British Museum Library is incalculable. I myself worked in its reading-room daily for about eight years at the beginning of my literary career; and oh (if I may quote Wordsworth) the difference to me! And that difference was a difference to all the readers of my books and of my contributions to journalism as well as to all the spectators of my plays: say, to be excessively cautious,

It is not necessary to go into the question whether the effect on all these people has been for good or evil. It may be that it would have been better for myself and them if I had never been born. But that is neither here nor there for the present point, which is, that the work done in the world by the library cannot be measured by the number of people visibly seated in it. I will go so far as to say that if a public library did not attract even one reader from the outside, its existence would be justified by the presence of its librarian and his official staff. And it never comes quite to that. There are always two or three readers to keep the place in countenance. And if (to take actual cases) one of them is a Carlyle and another a Karl Marx. the results may range from the extension of the English Factory Code thruout the whole modern world, to a European war and a half a dozen revolutions. This may seem a questionable recommendation; but as long as people are impressed only by sensational events like wars and revolutions, and take unmixed benefactions thanklessly as a matter of course, it would be useless to cite the many library workers on whose influence there is no stain of blood. From Plato and Pythagoras to Descartes and Einstein there have been single men who would have justified all that the British Museum costs by spending one week of their lives in it; but the public knows them only as unhappy wretches who never knew the joy of jazzing with ladies of the beauty chorus every night and the daring adventure of buying cocaine for them every day.

The moral is clear: let us have the libraries whether they are empty or full. And do not confuse their high function with that of the reading divan which polices our cities for us by enabling people to read about crimes and vices instead of going out into the streets and practising them. Do not forget, either, that tho this is a very desirable substitution, it is the reverse of desirable in the case of good deeds and virtues. Just as reading about crimes does not make us criminals, but rather causes any propensities we may have in that direction to waste themselves harmlessly thru the imagination, so reading about high virtues does not make us heroes and heroines; it wastes our heroic impulses in precisely the same manner. Therefore it is very questionable whether reading rooms should contain any good books. Rather should they be stocked with the Newgate Calendar, detective stories, lives of Cartouche, Lacenaire Charles Peace, Moll Flanders and all the

of my plays: say, to be excessively cautious, not less than a million people.

* Reprinted by permission from the New Republic for December 21.

most infamous characters in fact or fiction. And when the readers, in the disgust and satiety produced by a debauch of such literature, go to the reading-room librarian and say "For heaven's sake give me a book about a saint or a hero: I am sick to death of those stupid malefactors," it should be the duty of that librarian to say, "No my son (or my daughter, as the case

may be): the proper sphere or virtue is the living world. Go out and do good until you feel wicked again. Then come back to me; and I will discharge all your evil impulses for you without hurting anyone by a batch of thoroly bad books." Moral: do not listen to the people who wish to purify public bookshelves: they are sitters on safety valves.

"Home Brew" Binding to Cut Costs

BOOKBINDING costs from 1916 to 1920 more than doubled, and they have not come down appreciably. Volumes of the 80-cent size rose to \$2.10; the \$1.40 size to \$3.55; the \$1.75 and \$2 size to \$4 and even \$6.

To offset this High Cost of Binding, Mr. Fison devised his inexpensive style of magazine binding, as told in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1 May, 1921, p. 401.

At Brown we examined his method and found it good, but felt it to be desirable to have stiffer sides in order to make the volume stand up more "on its own." This led us to try the Gaylord Multibinder. At about the same time Professor Kenerson of our College of Engineering had suggested ways of doing a similar job for his engineering periodicals, and submitted a sample stapled with wire. But we find that sewing with twine is working all right.

From these varied sources we have worked out a binding which seems to satisfy us as well as the departments, and we are now sorting our binding into two classes: regular binding as in the past for the volumes most used; and our own "Brown University Binding" or "Home Brew" for the others.

Our process is as follows: After removing the advertising matter (except for the month in which we bind—February) and collating and arranging title-page and index and any fly leaves if necessary, we put the volume in a letter-press with the back edge projecting about an inch, resting it on a bottom board to keep the projection flat while drilling.

We then mark the holes thru the eyelets in the cover, setting them in from a quarter to half an inch and having the bottom of the volume flush with the cover, and bore holes thru to the board with a one-eighth-inch drill. We next remove from the press and sew the numbers together and tie. All this is the same as in Mr. Fison's plan.

Next we prepare the back, cutting it to size and allowing about a half inch beyond the holes, and we type on it the title and the volume number, etc. For the back we are using binders' cloth or library buckram. This costs at present fifty cents a yard and makes this item run to between three and eight cents per volume—instead of one or two cents, as would be the case, if Kraft paper were used—but it is neater and more durable.

Then we fit on the back and a pair of Gaylord Multibinders of pressboard of the nearest size, trimming if necessary in a photo-cutter. We lace on with the same cord used in the sewing. We like best the cord supplied by Gaylord with the binders: Nile brand braided lisle thread No. C. The Belfast twine No. 533 recommended by Mr. Fison is good but we find that it cuts itself readily if pulled too hard.

For height sizes of the Multibinders we used the schedule worked out by the Binding Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, given in their Bulletin, v. 11, no. 3, March-June, 1921. The heights which we have found very adaptable are: *9½'; *10'; 11"; *12"; 13"; 14"; and 17"; the starred ones being those most used. The widths we used for these were 6½"; 7"; 8"; 9"; 9½"; 10"; and 12", respectively.

Our costs have been about the same as the schedule given by Mr. Fison, except that there must be added the pair of Multibinders which average twenty cents. This makes a cost of sixty cents a volume. Our initial costs were higher, as a new worker and much experimenting slowed up the work, but for the first two months the cost per volume was only seventy-four cents, and this has now been reduced close to the estimated figure.

Of course if we make a wrong estimate and a volume receives more usage than this binding will stand, there is nothing to prevent it from being bound in the regular way. But we expect to place on the shelves enough volumes of magazines in the B. U. Bindings in the course of the year to save over one thousand dollars on our annual binding bill, and these volumes will be as readily accessible for occasional reference as if they were sewn and bound in the usual way at a cost of two dollars or more a volume.

^{*}Based on a talk before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, 26 November, 1921.

The Library of Congress in 1920-1921

THE effects of the present administration's program of economy are evident in the reduced size of the report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1921, which is limited, in Dr. Putnam's words, to a minimum résumé of the mere facts of operation and status, precluding general reflections or considerations merely theoretic. The four pressing needs described in the reports of 1919 and 1920 also remain unmet,—readjustment of the salary schedule, a few additional positions, certain additional equipment, and a bookstack in the

Northeast Courtyard.

Embarrassing resignations of skilled assistants have continued, especially in the Reading Room, Catalog, and Classification services. In the Catalog Division the number of resignations was two and a half times greater than last year, and included five catalogers and revisers who were in the service from ten to twenty-one years, one six years, one four, one three, and four who had between two and three years' training. The Classification Division suffered fifteen resignations in a staff of nineteen people, losing thereby some of its best classifiers and nearly all its expert shelflisters. The Reading Room force lost twenty assistants. The inadequacy of the stack force is illustrated by the fact that for the care and service of half a million items shelved on eight decks or levels in the South East stack, there are no more than two stack assistants on each of the two shifts of a thirteen-hour daily

The Library, inclusive of the Law Library, contained 2,918,256 books at the end of the fiscal year, a gain of 86,932. Maps and charts (pieces) totaled 170,005, a gain of 3,557; music (volumes and pieces), 919,041, as against 884,227 in 1920; prints (pieces), 424,783, a gain of 5,807. Books purchased numbered 35,515, and 9,245 were received by gift, 3,301 by transfer from government libraries, 15,545 by copyright, and 15,460 from foreign governments by

international exchange.

Purchases, tho not so great as in 1920, were considerably above the pre-war average. The Library acquired its first block book in the "Opera Noua Contemplatiua" of Giovanni Andrea Vavassore, and added six incunabula, the earliest being the first printed edition of the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury, Cologne, 1473, by the printer of Augustinus "De Fide." It also had the good fortune to obtain six rare issues of English colonial treaties with the American Indians.

The Manuscript Division had several acces-

sions of great value and interest. Mrs. John Boyd Thacher sent in as an indefinite deposit Mr. Thacher's French Revolution autographs, a collection of about 1,600 letters, documents, maps, and badges, beginning with an autograph letter and a portrait of Montesquieu dated 1740 and ending with a similar signed letter from Napoleon to Josephine, dated May, 1804. At the instance of Dr. Gaillard Hunt, formerly chief of the Division, and now editor for the Department of State and in charge of its Library and Archives, and upon recommendation of the Secretary of State, the President directed the transfer to the Library of Congress of the originals of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and her son, Major U. S. Grant, 3d, gave the original manuscript of the Personal Memoirs of President Grant. Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States presented five hundred letters of his father, Oliver Wendell Holmes, with seven volumes of manuscripts of his writings, including "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." Photostats of Washington papers were received from J. Pierpont Morgan and the New York Public Library. Historians at work in the division during the year included John Bach McMaster, Edward Channing, John Spencer Bassett, and James Truslow Adams.

Current periodicals received (separate titles) numbered 7,283 (7,423 in 1920; 7,260 in 1919). The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received was 130,586 (143,949 last year). Files of Mexican newspapers covering the revolutionary period, 1911-1920, were acquired. The 149 separate titles represent papers of practically all parties and the personal organs of the vari-

ous revolutionary leaders.

The most considerable acquisition made available to the Print Division for exhibition purposes is the collection of Whistleriana given to the Library in 1917 by Joseph and Elizabeth

Pennell

The Semitic Division devoted its attention to the new Hebrew collection which the Library acquired by purchase from Ephraim Deinard, described in last year's report. Accessions of Semitic and Judaic books from other sources amounted to about 500 volumes.

The Slavic division added about 800 publications, including a noteworthy collection of Let

tish publications, 478 in number.

As was the case last year, the Chinese exceeded in number and value all other Far Eastern accessions. These totaled 306 works in 4,871

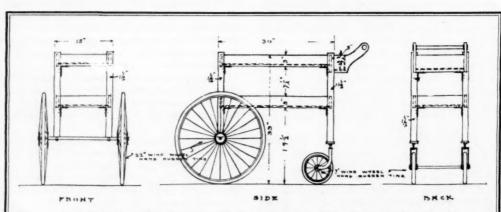
volumes; the Japanese accessions, about 42 works in 112 volumes; Korean, four works in 26 volumes; Annamite, two works in 15 volumes; and the Manchu, three works in 36 volumes. A small number of official gazetteers was added to the library's unrivalled collection. Thirty-seven new ts'ung shu or Chinese collecteana were added. About 275 of the 310 ts'ung shu have been fully indexed and about half of the remainder partly classified. In the Room for the Blind the collection was augmented by 1,147 volumes, and now comprises 8,354 volumes. One-tenth more readers borrowed books, and the annual circulation increased forty per cent.

With an appropriation cut from \$45,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, to \$25,000, it was necessary to reduce the staff of the Legislative Reference Service to its lowest terms, while preserving the three sections of the service: Foreign Law, American Law, and Economics. There was, however, a relative increase in interest and use of nearly forty per cent on the part of members of Congress.

The number of volumes cataloged was 89,479; new accessions, 73,055, recataloged 16,424 (1919-20, 82,192 volumes, accessions 64,280, recataloged 17,912). Work on the more difficult material was postponed to push work within the capacity of the new assistants being trained by the experienced catalogers, and formidable arrears have accumulated. It is feared that if this condition continues for any length of time that the impairment of the catalog service will be quickly felt in other libraries which depend upon

service of the Library of Congress catalog cards, as well as in the Reading Room and other divisions of the Library itself. The number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 2,877 to 2,948 (2,693 in 1919). The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets amounted to \$88,565, an increase over the receipts of 1919-1920 of about fifteen per cent. Cards for about 29,300 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 2,250 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1,700 printed for other co-operating libraries. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 20, 1920, was approximately 845,-800, or about 63,625,000 cards. Volumes classified and prepared for the shelves numbered 82,-256 (83,731 last year) of which 69,696 were new accessions and 12,560 reclassified. The reclassification of classical literature has been finished and the schedules typewritten, but very little has been done in the reclassification of material on religion. About 1,939,000 volumes have now been reclassified. Thirteen more libraries have adopted the classification, including the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo, and Cornell and Princeton Universities, in part.

Expenditures of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries, and contingent expenses and for building and grounds totaled \$711,436 out of an appropriation of \$730,366, as compared with expenditures of \$722,654 in 1920 (\$701,014 in 1919). The appropriation for 1922 is \$711,120, including \$474,355 for Library and Copyright Office salaries, and the usual \$90,000 for the purchase of books.



BOOK TRUCK USED BY THE SIOUX CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY HOSPITAL SERVICE
DURING ITS FIRST TWO YEARS THIS SERVICE HAS PLACED 34,249 BOOKS IN THE HANDS OF
PATIENTS IN THE CITY'S SEVEN HOSPITALS

Libraries and Museums

V. The Museum Idea at Pinnacle

By LOUISE CONNOLLY.

The Educational Adviser of the Newark Library and the Newark Museum. Miss Louise Connolly, wrote the sketch which follows in October last, just before she left for a lecture tour thru North Carolina. It was not written with the intent to make it a part of this series; but it expresses so well, in a rather dramatic and striking way, the general theory of the Utility of Museums, which I am trying to set forth, that I obtained her consent to let me include it as No. V.

THE Committee met to decide on what sort of memorial should be erected by the little town of Pinnacle to the soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. The subject had been so well canvassed thru the press and in social meetings that it was easily decided. They would have a playground, where young people would gain just that kind of physical vigor and civic consciousness which had been exhibited by the soldier boys.

When the features of the playground were discussed, the usual suggestions were made. They would have a baseball field, tennis courts, football and basketball grounds, picnic grove, wading pool, swimming tank, small gymnasium, running track, swings, see-saws, and all the paraphernalia needed to meet the requirements of boys and girls from six to twenty years of age.

The young daughter of the house in which the Committee met was present. She restrained herself for a while, but finally offered her unwarranted contribution. "I suppose you will have a museum," said she, "and a branch of the public library."

A long pause ensued. "It seems to me," said the Chairman, "that that library business is a good idea. You would catch all the people who were tired and all the people who were waiting for somebody and so you could get across a little good literature and even a little information. Why not?"

"We could make the city pay for the running of it, and the books," said another.

"And for the building, too." said a third.
"We would be generous in offering them the land."

"What about the museum?" asked the unwarranted young daughter.

"I never heard," said the Chairman, "of a museum in a playground. What sort of a museum had you in your mind, dear?"

"I suppose," said she, "that I was thinking that when parties went out walking, they might bring home bugs and plants; and I suppose I was thinking that when boys wanted to be quiet, they might take their stamps and coins out of their pockets; and I guess I was thinking that if this is really to be for children, they might

find it a place where nobody would scold them if they cluttered up."

"Then it was a natural history museum you were thinking of," said the Chairman.

The Chairman's wife also was an outsider. She had "come along." "There is an art museum for children in Boston," said she. "Why wouldn't a little annex to that library or a little unpretentious, but beautiful building, built beautifully in proportion I mean, containing a few plaster casts and some simple reproductions of the world's best artists be a very lovely place for people to rest in who have no particular craving for tearing plants to pieces or for identifying bugs and no particular craving for getting information out of books. A quite profound philosopher, who was also a good observer of life as it is, once said, 'The kind of lassitude that is produced by physical exertion puts one in a very receptive mood for aesthetic impressions."

"What would we put into this museum?" asked the Chairman.

At that everybody spoke at once. "I have, as you all well know," said Mrs. Smith, "a group of alabaster statuary too big for my house and entirely unsuited for my furniture. I will gladly contribute it to stand in the center of the art museum."

"There is," said Mr. Snooks, "decaying in my attic and scolded about at least once every year by my wife, what I think to be a most interesting collection made in my youth of the hymenoptera of my father's orchard."

"We have," said Mrs. Brown, "a most awful set of foreign coins, representing, my husband tells me, untold values. If anybody will take charge of it and get it out of my library, I shall be deeply grateful."

The two remaining members of the Committee shouted simultaneously: "Stamps, we have stamps!"

And the Chairman added, in a tremulous tone, "My Burt—he will never come back—was a great mineral collector. I will be glad to see his collections shown in such an institution."

"It will be a very lop-sided museum," said the Chairman's wife. "It seems to me that to be of any real value, this place ought not to be merely a place of deposit for collections which have lost their owners or the interest of their owners. It ought to be a place which would give a synopsis of those things which our nature study and science teachers deal in. It seems to me that the fundamentals of the classification of botany and mineralogy and biology and some diagrams at least, if not models in astronomy—,"

"You have been visiting Chicago and Philadelphia," said the Chairman smiling. "I have," answered his wife, "and Newark."

"Couldn't you trade?" said the host's little daughter?

"My child," said her father, "you are inducting this Committee into the necessity of paying somebody a salary, to trade."

"We will shove it onto the school board," said the Chairman. "I mean the salary."

The town of Pinnacle expects to put in a definite place in its new playground, a building, one wing of which is to be devoted to a small branch library and the other to a small museum, which shall be apparently a museum of art, but really a museum of science and industry. It expects to get the price of the building out of the town council, the salary of the librarian-director out of the school board, the books from the Main Library and the objects exhibited out of the whole world by a system of trade and barter. This is the first of some hundred thousand small museums which are going to blossom all over the surface of the United States in the course of the next ten years, like dandelions in a meadow.

Teaching Cataloging

M ISS MANN'S paper on the teaching of cataloging in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15 has given new emphasis to the real purpose of library school teaching—a knowledge of books and their use in daily life. Any division of the subjects taught is a matter of convenience rather than of exactitude, for all instruction rests on the single base, with the students majoring not in library hand, or even in reference or school libraries or work with children, but in books. Thoroness and detail must be stressed, but always with a larger aim beyond.

For this reason it is good to have Miss Mann remind us that the basis of cataloging is books, not rules, and the suggestions she gives for subordinating technique, using Library of Congress cards and giving the class practice in revision and executve work, are thoroly practical.

The relation of library school courses in Los Angeles is something like Miss Mann's suggested study of subjects. It does not always follow that book selection, reference, classification, and subject heading courses are concerned with the . same subject during each week, but it is often possible to plan such a correlation so that in book selection the types of books in a certain class will be discussed, actual reference questions will be answered from these books, and classification numbers and subject headings will be assigned to books in this class. The cataloging lesson in anonymous classics becomes an illuminating commentary on the lecture on children's books, and the series note on the catalog card is a bit of embroidery on the study of series in book selection.

I want to protest, however, against using the same books in each course except as an occasional review lesson. Then there is a little spice in using copies of very new books borrowed from the cataloging room for the purpose, in sufficient quantity to give one to each student who will classify, assign Cutter number and subject heading, catalog, shelf list, and accession the book. But for daily work it is much more interesting to have a variety of books, each with a personality of its own and piquing curiosity.

I want to suggest also the monotony of using the same books year after year to illustrate each point, this time for the sake of the instruc-The class, to be sure, is new and not familiar with the books, some of which should be emphasized again and again. It is easy for the teaching to become monotonous unless most of the books change as they do in real life. We may think there can be no example of "by the author of" as perfect as "Miss Toosey's Mission," but "Patricia Brent, Spinster," and "The Rain Girl" are much more likely to be in the average library today and form an excellent text for discussions of the taste of the modern generation. The Publishers' Weekly is full of suggestions for name entry, and there is another opportunity for correlation when the checking is discussed in book selection, and pseudonyms, compound names, married women and noblemen are recognized. We all know that the permanent satisfaction in a cataloger's day is the acquaintance with the tide of new books. "Everything interesting in the world of books passes over my desk," the cataloger says, and when the cataloging teacher shares this, with her own enthusiasm, the class work never becomes a mere matter of rules and indention, punctuation and spacing.

When cataloging classes are asked about the reasons for the scarcity of catalogers, I have always found a few born catalogers who cannot imagine why anyone calls the work a matter of routine or irksome detail. The others, unless they are hopelessly illogical or poor spellers, honestly agree with one who said "I do not need to think about the drudgery of cataloging when the books themselves are so fascinating."

Complaints against library school graduates can usually be grouped into two classes: graduates' lack of knowledge of books or their failure to adjust themselves to new conditions. Students in any school, from the kindergarten to the professional school, as all teachers can testify, have little sense of proportion and relationships. In library school it rarely occurs to them that anything ever mentioned in one course can apply in another. It must be pointed out to them that the principles of entry in bibliography and cataloging are the same; that books are arranged in the decimal classification in groups similar to those discussed in book selection; that subject bibliography is equally a part of reference and of book selection, and that documents are nothing more fearsome than reference or circulating books.

Sonnenschein, to be sure, has a way of popping up in every course, but it is an amazing thought to most students that the method of analysis here has some bearing on each different course. More than one student has admitted that his only knowledge of the L. C. depository catalog in library school was the prohibition of its use in book trade bibliography, while it should have been, as it is in daily life, a constant tool in the study of periodicals, book selection, cataloging, and reference.

After all, bibliography in its old wide meaning of the study of books is the basis of library school training, and the inspired teacher will indicate relationships between different subjects by making the most matter of fact study a little window into eternity. At the same time the student will keep details subordinate in mastering technique until he can see life steadily and see it whole and at the same time measure it in centimeter spaces.

MARION HORTON.

Specifications for Conventions

REVISION OF TENTATIVE LIST BASED UPON COMMENTS OF ABOUT A DOZEN PAST PRESIDENTS IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS.

1. For large associations there should be a special "Conventions Committee," with membership holding over for two or three seasons.

2. In every "convention city" a local committee on conventions should supply the routine of details (e. g., transportation, "housing," etc.), so that committees specially appointed for the occasion will not have to consider such matters as can be cared for regularly by experts.

3. Committees on information and on hospitality should be adequately prepared in anticipation of requests that are likely to be made of them; it being a function of the Association's "Conventions Committee" to see that such committees work in co-ordination and with the local committee on conventions, and have a constructive program to further the interests of all delegates.

4. All committees that have regular office hours should arrange to be represented as far as practicable during their closed hours; and should see that information regarding changes of hours and of meeting places is conspicuously posted and not left to be given over the counter.

5. The general information committee should (thru the local committee on conventions) be amply equipped with maps, timetables, reference books, etc., and should carefully note the experiences of each convention with a view to perfecting the equipment of subsequent ones.

There should be a frame for displaying maps made in compact form; there should be a large map or plan of the convention locality so that locations can be indicated at once. (This would serve for all conventions coming to the particular place. Information of this kind should result from association of convention committees, and such conveniences should be standardized.)

6. The committee that gives general information should have at least one representative in attendance during the entire period of the convention, except possibly between 1:00 a. m. and 6:00 a. m., when a hotel night clerk or other night official should cover the service. (It has been found that many questions are submitted towards midnight, or after the closing of late sessions or festivities, when people are more at leisure than during the earlier rush hours of the evening.)

7. Special festivities, etc., should not be injected into a program that has been published; but if injected, they should be conspicuously posted or announced, not only for the benefit of those immediately interested in the events, but for those who would be inconvenienced by the change. While this is especially a matter for the Program Committee, that committee can hardly be expected to have a sense of proportion between hospitality and technical procedure. It is, therefore, a matter for the "Conventions Com-

mittee" to study and for the executive to act upon with expert advice.

8. Detailed and timely registration should be secured and classified lists of delegates published, so as to afford a clearing house of "Who's Who" and where each delegate comes from. A card catalog should be made previous to the convention, with registration of name, state, position, special work, facilities, etc. In fact, there should be a membership census kept up to date regardless of conventions, so that the data may be taken therefrom for convention and other purposes at a minimum of effort.

9. Conventions should be primarily in the interests of their constituents and but secondarily in the interests of those who happen to be present. Junketing, or the social side, is to a large extent important, but should be co-ordinated with the technical program. "Junketeering" has too often been condoned on the ground of unwieldiness because of numbers. The problem of unwieldiness, however, should be squarely met by the convention management.

10. Programs should not be so full as to crowd out discussion, and the majority of papers presented or addresses made should readily result in motions so that in so far as they contain methods that can be recommended by those who present them, these may be discussed and acted upon accordingly. (It is well recognized that conventions are not, as a rule, for statutory matter, but only for recommended practice, and that resolutions should be passed with this in mind. The chairman of the session should thus see that motions are duly made, so that matters needing to be considered and to have continuity of thought should not be overlooked.)

11. Papers and addresses should make for progress, and it should be one of the important duties of the "Conventions Committee" to control the program committee in this respect. (Sessions for the uninitiated might to advantage be distinguished from those for the experienced; the former calling for subjects that would be redundant for the latter.)

12. Conventions should be democratic, each delegate being made to feel that he is a contributor, finding opportunity distinctly before him to help to make the convention of value. While often the management needs to be in the hands of a few, this few should take pains to avoid the impression of being a clique (often a difficult matter as their power and responsibility frequently results from neglect on the part of the many).

GEORGE WINTHROP LEE. Librarian, Stone and Webster.

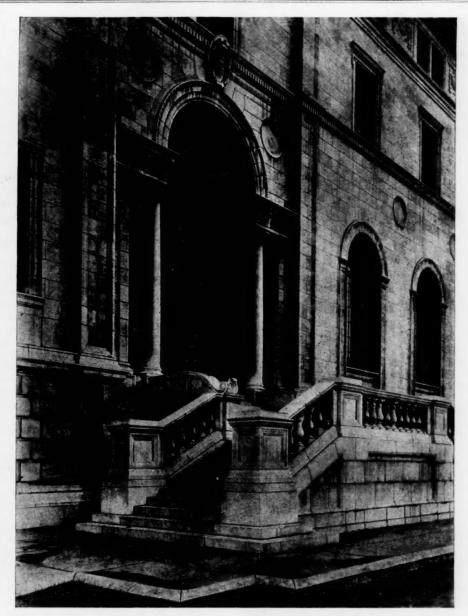
147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

"A Bibliophilosopher"



"'A man of the world among men of letters and a man of letters among men of the world' is Thomas Lynch Montgomery, recently appointed librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of truly bibliographic attainments, his name is associated with the custody and collection of literary, scientific or historical works thruout the State. 'In science, read the newest works,' he quotes, 'in literature, the oldest.'"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

" . . . The libraries are often so uncomfortable that many people would rather be anywhere than in one of them. Even the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid is not free from reproach. Some parts of it, such as the section on fine arts, are comfortable and hospitable enough; but the reading room is dirty and cold and the roof leaks; the process of getting out a book is long and cumbersome. . . . At Seville University Library the arrangements are not much better, I asked . . . if I might see the catalogue. 'See the catalogue!' said in a horror-struck voice; 'see the catalogue!' He was as surprised and pained as if I had asked him to show me the Mystery of the Stigmata or to give a demonstration of the Seven Deadly Sins. The library at the Residencia is on a different principle. You can go and look at the books as well as the catalogue. You can sit and read them comfortably or you can borrow them and take them away. I am bound to say that on subsequent visits to Seville no one could have been more obliging than the officials of the University Library. . . . "A Picture of Modern Spain," by J. B. Trend (Houghton).



Photograph by Kenneth Clark, reproduced here by courtesy of the Architectural Record.

ENTRANCE TO THE JAMES JEROME HILL REFERENCE LIBRARY

THIS LIBRARY WHICH IS PART OF THE BUILDING WHICH ALSO HOUSES THE ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON DECEMBER 20. OWING TO THE VERY RECENT DEATH OF MRS. HILL THERE WERE NO CEREMONIES. AN ARTICLE WITH PLANS ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO BUILDINGS WILL BE GIVEN IN AN EARLY NUMBER

American War Libraries

W. N. C. CARLTON writes on American collections on the Great War in a recent number of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*.

The chief American libraries possessing collections of large size and research character are the Library of Congress, New York Public Library and the libraries of Harvard, Yale and Leland Stanford Universities. Moderate sized collections, restricted in scope, but offering adequate material for intensive study within certain special fields are at Princeton University, Clark University at Worcester, Mass., and the Watkinson Reference Library in Hartford,

The Library of Congress collection numbers probably not less than 75,000 printed books, pamphlets, etc. The collection of prints and posters represents every warring country; the music collection is reported as well nigh overwhelming; and especially rich in official and documentary material, including a large number of semi-confidential publications of the allied governments. The Library is also strong in files of European newspapers, including a collection made by the National Board for Historical Service, which also prepared a file of 20,000 typewritten cards containing summaries and translations of articles published in newspapers and periodicals of enemy countries. Other important acquisitions were the working library of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and an extensive collection of literature relating to the activities of the Peace Confer-

Leland Stanford University was offered \$50,-000 in 1919 by Herbert Hoover for a war collection, and provision has also been made for adding to this collection for the next twentyfive years. Professor E. D. Adams, who undertook the work, has issued a report of the Hoover war collection. This collection will be the depository of the archives of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium and will also aim to procure all Belgian publications about Belgium and its relation to the war. Already it has over 27,000 official documents of twentyfive of the countries involved, thousands of posters, proclamations, newspapers, "trench papers," and the entire library of the Russian scholar and statesman, Miliukov, gathered by him for the study of Russian history and institutions.

The Yale war collection, conducted under the direction of the history faculty, has placed special emphasis on the acquisition of source material, and is rich in war posters and in French official war proclamations and decrees.

The Harvard University Library ". . . aims at utility and service rather than at show or the pictorial quality of its material." The collection is already rich and is growing.

The New York Public Library possesses the best collection in any American municipal library. Its primary aim has been to secure "what past experience has shown will be the kind of material scholars and investigated any reasonably expect to find." Careful selection has been the rule. The card catalog contains under the general heading "European War 1914-1918" about 20,000 titles. Under related headings there are 2,000 more, and 8,000 entries appear under naval history, aeroplanes, diplomatic history, international law.

The making of a national survey of all existing archive and library resources on the Great War and a descriptive guide or index might well be sponsored, Dr. Carlton suggests, by the Carnegie Institution, the United States Bureau of Education, the American Historical Association, or the American Library Association.

No complete bibliography of the war can be expected, and Dr. Carlton does not "anticipate a long life for the 'International Bibliography of the War,' which is said to have been initiated somewhere in Europe and to which cards are to be added at the rate of 1,000 a week for a period of time impossible to estimate."

Boston Special Libraries Registration Service

The Special Libraries Association in Boston has appointed a committee on registration consisting of Bertha D. Hartzell, 18 Somerset Street, and Daniel N. Handy, to meet the need of some means by which members who desire change of position may be informed of vacancies in the special library field, and second, the need among many industries and business firms for the kind of service which a business librarian could give them. The committee does not intend to run an employment agency and shrinks from the responsibility of recommending people about whom it knows comparatively little to firms whose requirements it knows even less. It plans to act merely as a clearing house, leaving the actual selection to the applicant. The committee will work in co-operation with the placement service of the Simmons College Library School, the registration department of the Massachusetts Library Commission, the Y. W. C. A. and the appointment bureau of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Library Exhibit at the Texas State Fair

THE Dallas Public Library's recent exhibit at the State Fair of Texas attracted thousands of visitors not only from Texas and the other states of the Union, but also from Canada and Mexico.

Following the lead of the A. L. A. at its Swampscott meeting, Dallas selected the county library as the phase of the work on which to put the greatest emphasis, altho advertising the local library and the extension of its lending privileges to the entire county was by no means a minor purpose.

Books naturally form the basis of any library exhibit, therefore one hundred and seventy-five books and a few magazines as varied in subject as Peter Rabbit, live-stock judging, and the plays of William Butler Yeats were selected, those of direct interest to the rural home being in predominance. These books were arranged in roughly classified groups on a four-shelved bookcase on the wide molding capping the wainscot, and on tables—one table being devoted to books for the children.

Among the outstanding features of the exhibit were the county library panels prepared by the A. L. A. and loaned by the Texas State Library, a large map of Texas indicating the four counties having county libraries, and a group of pictures of the Cooke County Free Library and its various branches. The map bore the suggestive legend: Cooke, Dallam, Harris, and Potter counties have libraries, Why not your county? The Gainesville Commercial Club, at the suggestion of Librarian Lillian Gunter, made itself financially responsible for the panel advertising the Gainesville Public Library.

Of the local features the most striking were the graph with the Dallas library as a center showing the different classes of people who use the library, and photographs of the Oak Cliff Branch Library. A small card catalog file added a characteristic touch to the exhibit, and numerous posters carried their subtle suggestions to the passing crowds.

By no means all the crowd, however, could be called "passing" for many stopped at the registration desk, just inside the railing, to make application for membership in the Dallas Public Library or to examine the exhibit more closely. As opportunity presented itself, the assistant in charge explained the advantages of taking books directly to the rural community, and the Texas laws governing the establishment of libraries with the county as the unit. Thru the co-operation of Elizabeth H. West, state

librarian, literature was at hand for distribution to those interested in the library welfare of their own counties, as well as a leaflet describing the work of the State Department of Traveling Libraries.

Those instrumental in furthering this effort to spread the gospel of the county library are much gratified by the results so far shown. Registration statistics will give tangible proof that it has been worth while; but the memory of little children poring over the books while their mothers visited other features of the fair, of eager school teachers making note of helpful books on their profession, of home-makers coming in—not once but many times—to consult books of house plans, and of those who left us prepared to take home with them the message of the county library and its possibilities, would have been a sufficient reward.

MARY VICK BURNEY.

News from Home in Kansas City



At the recent convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, the Public Library, in co-operation with publishers of many daily newspapers from all over the country, tried to provide "news from home." The service was very much appreciated. Library made bulletins were placed at the various meeting places and hotels. Two daily newspapers printed reproductions. At the close of the session, all papers were sent to the convention, where they were distributed to be read on the way home.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1922



THE library year 1921 was not one of salient features or remarkable progress, except that the Swampscott Conference reached a banner registration of 1900, lacking one, who ran around so fast that she could not be counted. At this meeting the revised Constitution was finally adopted, but with further revision immediately in sight. There was an increasing number of other library meetings over the length and breadth of the land, and the year closed with the Council sessions and associated meetings at Chicago at which, happily, there was time for the Council to consider several of the most important questions before the library profession, as revenue, certification, tariff and copyright provisions affecting libraries. There has been a serious tendency, especially notable in New York, to curtail library appropriations, particularly book funds, which must result in crippling the facilities of public libraries in face of the constantly increasing public demand. The saddest example was the omission from the new federal budget of appropriations for continuing welfare work, including library service, for the army in peace times, which has been partly remedied thru the effort of Secretary Weeks to secure an appropriation of \$60,000 for books and service. The new budget carried satisfactory appropriations for the navy, and the merchant marine will be cared for by a chartered organization which will have the benefit of the quarter million volumes of the A. L. A. collection. The library interest, in common with others, is thus seriously affected all along the line by the aftermath of war.

Nthe other hand, while A. L. A. work abroad, except thru the American Library in Paris, has technically ceased, the needs of the boys on the Rhine were met by a special appropriation from the A. L. A. balance, and much work has been done thru American channels in the further development of libraries, especially for children in the devastated regions of France. Meantime, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has take up library work in foreign countries, the Carnegie Corporation being limited to those in English-speaking countries, and has

supplied \$200,000 for erecting and equipping a library building in Rheims, France, and \$100,000 also for books for Belgrade University and has added to the libraries on American history, civics and economics in several capitals, similar collections for Strassburg and other places. The A. L. A. is also doing survey work in several foreign fields thru its Committee on Co-operation with other Countries, especially with relation to the Far East and Latin America, and one of its plans is being partially carried out in the offer from some of the library schools to give scholarships for would-be librarians in foreign countries desiring American training.

A^S to library buildings, the opening of the magnificent Detroit Public Library edifice and of the new quarters of the John Crerar, in the office building which it has specially constructed for library needs, marked the year nevertheless as notable. Philadelphia has laid the foundations of its great public library, Wilmington has broken ground for an important edifice, Cleveland and Los Angeles have secured their bond issues, but Brooklyn is still at a standstill. New branches have been opened in several library systems, notably two more of Cleveland's "reading factories," two additional branches for Newark, and negro branches at Atlanta and Norfolk. College libraries have made noteworthy progress: Williams with an imposing building well advanced, Boston College, the Catholic institution at Chestnut Hill, with a \$400,000 building under weigh, Luther College, Decorah (Ia.) with a library building just completed, McGill University at Montreal with an important extension, while the University of Minnesota is still marking time. Yale is still considering site as well as plans for a building which will rival the splendid edifice at Harvard. The James J. Hill Reference Library building, which adjoins and supplements the fine St. Paul Public Library, completes the central library system in that city, the Henry E. Huntington Library at Pasadena is in partial operation in its superb new building, and the Grosvenor Reference Library at Buffalo has broken ground for a new building.

THERE was more library legislation than usual in 1921, as most of the states held their biennial legislative sessions in this year. These were fully summarized in Chairman Yust's excellent reports printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1st, p. 687-696, and October 15th, p. 845-846, and need not be repeated here. There remains a gap in the record for the intervening year 1920, which Mr. Yust hopes to fill by an early report thru the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Of library gifts there has been little of importance to record, especially as the Carnegie Corporation, after providing for more than twenty-five hundred buildings, maintains the suspension of new library grants upon which it decided at the commencement of the war and is devoting itself in the library field chiefly to rounding up work provided for earlier.

OF important changes the most noticeable were W. N. C. Carlton's retirement from the American Library in Paris for work in America, temporarily at Hamilton (Canada), the resignation of W. Dawson Johnston of St. Paul to become his successor at Paris, and that of Thomas L. Montgomery, as State librarian at Harrisburg, to join his Philadelphia friends as librarian of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society, his successor at Harrisburg being the Rev. George P. Donehoo. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, State librarian at Illinois, was legislated from office under the law which makes the Secretary of State the ex officio holder of that post. There has been an unusual number of changes in university and college libraries, Frank K. Walter going to the University of Minnesota, William A. Alexander to Indiana State University, Earl N. Manchester to Kansas State University. David F. Estes, who had retired from Colgate University after twentythree years of service, was succeeded by Charles W. Spencer, and Prof. Homer C. Newton became definitely librarian of the College of the City of New York, a post which had been for some time in suspense. Miss Linda A. Clatworthy went to the University of Denver, while Mrs. J. B. Hyder succeeded her chief, Miss Alice L. Rathborne, at the University of Colorado. Charles A. Green left Massachusetts "Aggie" to become librarian of the richly endowed Jones Memorial Library at Amherst, being succeeded by Henry S. Green, and Harold L. Wheeler left the Missouri School of Mines to re-organize the Hackley Memorial Library at Muskegon, Michigan. In the field of library schools, Miss Elizabeth G. Thorne retains her directorship of the Syracuse School while becoming librarian of the University, and at Atlanta Miss Susie Lee Crumley takes charge of the School under the directorship of Atlanta's librarian, Miss Tommie Dora Barker. Two posts made vacant by death in 1920 were

filled in 1921 by the succession of Miss Marion F. Dutcher at Poughkeepsie, and the appointment of Elmar T. Boyd at Bangor, Maine.

DEATH was busy during 1921 among the leaders of the profession, and also removed from us several of the most promising of the later generation. The small company of the participants in the 1876 Conference was reduced to nine by the death of Dr. Edward J. Nolan in Philadelphia after his service of fifty-seven years for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences-a man living in a quiet nook, but intimate with many of the leading men and women of his time, and the passing of Miss Rule after nearly as long service at Lynn. Mrs. Milton Fairchild, known to the elders as Salome Cutler, died at the end of the year after long retirement from her long service-especially notable in her leadership of the New York State Library School-and Miss May Seymour, another valued early associate of Mr. Dewey, also passed over the great divide. Two men of middle age and of great promise to the library future were lost in Joseph F. Daniels, the leader so much beloved in Riverside, and John G. Moulton of Haverhill, who had done great service for the Massachusetts Library Club at home as well as important war service at the great Le Mans center in France. Two men within the library field, perhaps better known for their literary work, were Dr. Morris Jastrow, resigned after distinguished service in the University of Pennsylvania which closed two years ago, and Lindsay Swift, who had long been editor of publications for the Boston Public Library. One of the brightest of the younger women was Miss Eunice R. Oberly, who, after graduation from Vassar in 1900, went directly to the Department of Agriculture in Washington and became a notable specialist in the very special library of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mrs. Annie F. McDonell is entitled to mention for her services not only at Bay City, but as a leader in the Michigan Library Association. Canada lost its Parliamentary librarian for the House of Commons in the death of Martin U. Griffin. On the other hand, the library profession may be considered noteworthy for the longevity and long service of many of its members, Dr. James K. Hosmer having celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday early in the year, while the law librarians at Swampscott sent salutations to J. Himes Arnold, eighty-two years of age, librarian of Harvard Law School for over forty years. Miss Medora Simpson at Chelsea, Miss Carrie M. Worthen at Melrose and Mrs. Margaret McBain at Owosso had completed each a half century of service before retirement.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE new Sherman House which the LIBRARY JOURNAL on mistaken information moved across the river to the north side remains on its old site at Randolph and Clark Streets rebuilt after its half century's repute as a hostelry, and this week it houses for the first time the mid-winter library meetings. For these gatherings of the A. L. A. Council and the half score meetings of other organizations and groups, a goodly company, numbering one hundred and eighty or more came together, of whom nearly fifty are members of the Council in attendance at the two executive sessions and one public session scheduled on the general program.

The first subject for discussion on the order of business for the opening Council meeting Thursday morning was the report of the Committee on Library Revenues, presented by Mr. S. H. Ranck, which proposed the following

memorandum:

The American Library Association declares that \$1 per capita of the population of the community served is a reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library in communities desiring to maintain a good modern public library with trained librarians. This sum should cover a main library with reading room facilities, branch libraries and reading rooms within easy reach of all the people in the larger communities, a registration of card holders equal to thirty per cent of the population, and a considerable collection of the more expensive books of reference, with a home use of about five volumes per capita. Communities desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively, will need to provide support beyond the minimum of \$1 per capita, and for the highest grade of service \$2 per capita would be a reasonable sum. This would include extension work sufficient to bring home to the children, the foreign speaking people, business men, artisans, advanced students, public officials, and in general all classes of the people, the opportunities that such a library is not only ready but is able to afford, with a service that is administered by trained librarians having special knowledge in their particular departments. Such a service should lead to a registration of card holders equal to fifty per cent of the population and a reading room attendance equal to or greater than the number of books issued for home use.

The Committee recommends that further study be given to the whole subject of adequate support for high school and grade school libraries, and for college and university libraries, to be based on a knowledge of the existing situation with reference to such libraries.

This led to an interesting and useful debate, in which Miss Julia Robinson secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission, urged that small towns need more than a dollar per capita to support adequate libraries, while Mr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library said that large cities needed less than the dollar suggested as a standard. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn of Bridgeport considered that small town libraries are better off on a valuation basis than by an appropriation per capita. Mr. Wheeler suggested that the best plea for libraries would be made by paralleling their needs and work with those of other civic enterprises. The discussion brought out the fact that many favored what might be called a sliding scale rather than a fixed standard, and the subject was referred back to the Committtee for further consideration and report at a later oppor-

The subject of copyright legislation, originally scheduled along with certification for the open session on Friday, had been transferred to the Thursday morning session, and Dr. Raney, in presenting the proposed resolutions printed in the last issue of the Library Journal, p. 1033, spoke vigorously for over an hour in defense of

the proposed action.

The discussion went over to the afternoon session, when Mr. F. G. Melcher presented the view of the publishers, and some sharp questioning followed on the part of Mr. Andrews, Mr. E. H. Anderson of the New York Public Library and others. A letter from Mr. Bowker, as a member of the Council, was read by the Secretary, urging less uncompromising action, lest the proposed resolution should lead to such opposition as would endanger the passage of the measure and bringing America into the International Copyright Union. Dr. Raney assured the Council that on the contrary the United States would enter the Berne Union with strong backing in Congress.

Mr. W. W. Bishop of Ann Arbor favored moderate action, but the current set strongly in favor of vigorous protest, and the resolutions presented by Dr. Raney were carried by thirty-five votes in the affirmative without negative votes, several of those present not voting.

The third subject, also discussed Thursday afternoon, was the report of the Committee on Committees, presented by Mr. Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library, its Chairman. The resolutions as printed in the last issue of the Lt-

BRARY JOURNAL, p. 1033, were passed without dissent after a motion had prevailed, striking out at the end of the second resolution the words "and as to membership to persons who are members of the Council."

The subject of certification was the first order of business for the Friday morning session, and the report was presented by Dr. C. C. Williamson, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on National Certification and Training, concluding with the resolutions and recommedations printed in the last issue of the Library Journal (page 1035-6). After considerable discussion it was voted to recommit the resolution to the existing committee with direction that it formulate standards of certification and provisions which are to be recommended for incorporation into the state laws and to suggest methods by which the Association can co-operate in securing proper legislation.

The subject of library revenues was again taken up on the modification of the report by the Committee, headed by Mr. Ranck, and it was unanimously adopted after it was modified in the latter portion to read as follows:

. . . of about five volumes per capita. This allowance of per capita revenue may need modification in the case of the very small or very large communities, or which are otherwise exceptional. Small communities may often obtain increased library service for the same money per capita by enlarging the area of administration. The situation in large communities is often modified by the presence of good endowed libraries free for public use. Communities desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively and with the highest grade of trained service, will find it necessary to provide a support much larger than the minimum of \$1 per capita. This should cover extenson work sufficient to bring home to the children, the foreign speaking people, business men, artisans, advanced students, public officials, and in general all classes of the people, the opportunities that such a library is not only ready but is able to afford, with a service that is administered by trained librarians having special knowledge in their particular departments.

"The Committee recommends that further study be given to the whole subject of adequate support for high school and grade school libraries, and for college and university libraries, to be based on a knowledge of the existing situation with reference to such libraries."

It is impracticable to report in time for this issue the meetings held simultaneously by other groups, but it may be said that the ardour and interest of the several meetings were not even tempered by the cold wave.

GERMAN LIBRARIANS IN CONFERENCE

A RECENT number of Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen is devoted chiefly to an account of the annual meeting of the German Librarians for 1921, held at Wernigerode. At this meeting Dr. Christoph Weber of Berlin furnished an important contribution to the subject of library co-operation, restricting himself, however, quite closely to the problems confronting German libraries.

What strikes an outsider on reading Dr. Weber's paper, is the fact that in the midst of conditions resulting from the war, the German Universities are still able to continue, on the one hand, their general university libraries, on the other, their so-called Instituts-bibliotheken. In fact, Dr. Weber emphasizes particularly the importance of continuing the latter with as little interference as possible from the general University Library. True, he favors co-operation between the two to the extent that the general University Library be given notice of periodicals and other serials received at the Institutsbibliothek; also of other important works added and which are not in the University Library. Books rejected by the Instituts-bibliothek, he believes should be offered to the University Library. Finally, he expresses the opinion that the use of books in the Instituts-bibliothek, but not in the University Library, might well be extended to students and professors not immediately connected with the particular department served by the Instituts-bibliothek.

One is tempted to look with some skepticism on the outcome of any co-operation established on so loose a basis as this seems to be. With the Instituts-bibliotheken administered largely by amateur librarians, or with no administration at all, it would seem difficult to secure anything like effective and intelligent co-operation. Judging by experience on this side of the Atlantic, those in charge of Instituts-bibliotheken are often averse to co-operation, sometimes a little suspicious of offers from the general University Library. A change of attitude usually comes when the University Library has organized its catalog and classification on modern lines, has filled up the more serious gaps, established a strong reference collection, organized a capable and well trained force, while the Institutsbibliothek (the departmental library) on the other hand, has grown to a size when the absence of adequate catalogs and classification and also experienced attendants, gradually tends to make its use and administration difficult and cumbersome. Unfortunately, when this stage has been reached, effective co-operation is only possible thru drastic reorganization, and reorganization as Dr. Leyh pointed out about ten

years ago in Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, usually costs about three times as much as the organization of a new library. Much closer co-operation than that indicated by Dr. Weber and more centralization of the technical work in the general library would seem advisable.

Of great interest to American librarians is the possible transfer of the printing of cards German publications to the Deutsche Bücherei at Leipzig. Whether the transfer is actually made, or the enterprise continued by the Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, may be immaterial to us, so long as it is continued and along lines which will make the cards of service also outside of Germany. It is to be hoped that in the printing of these cards, duplication on a large scale of what the Library of Congress has already in stock will be avoided. It would be a pity, for instance, to have all the entries in the many German series of monographs, for which the Library of Congress already has titles for sale, duplicated in Germany. If German colleagues will examine the Library of Congress printed entries for monographs in such series as Schmoller's Staats-und Socialwissenchaftliche Forschungen, Münchener Volkswirthschaftliche Studien, Sammlung Chemisch-und Chemischtechnischer Vorträge, or the many thousands of other series now covered by the Library of Congress stock, they will see at a glance that these entries can be adapted to the card catalogs in German libraries with just as little difficulty as the printed cards received from Germany are now added to so many catalogs in this country. The writer has examined many catalogs in university and reference libraries and has been pleasantly surprised to see how few changes have been required in order to make the Berlin cards fit into the American system.

The slogan "No centralized cataloging without absolute unity of rules and system" has been heard in Germany, as it was here twenty years ago. I believe that our experience has shown conclusively that while absolute unity of rules is desirable, we need not look upon it as a sine qua non.

The chief English speaking countries agreed fourteen years ago on one hundred and seventy-four rules, minor disagreements as to practice arising only with respect to five or six of them. Certainly, the differences which to-day exist between the Prussian and Bavarian codes of cataloging cannot be so vital as to prove any serious hindrance to co-operative cataloging in which both North and South German libraries may participate to the mutual advantage of both sections.

The old and cumbrous method of printing on one side of a thin strip of paper and then cutting the titles and pasting it on the card seems still to find favor with a considerable number of German librarians. As they become more familiar with the printed card, this practice will gradually fall into disfavor. I do not recall a single library to-day which, while subscribing to both the Library of Congress proof strips and its printed cards, prefers to cut the proof strips and mount titles on cards for its public catalog. They all favor the printed card, the greater cost of which is more than offset by the labor of cutting and pasting, and the awkward and cumbersome card resulting therefrom.

Government documents form the subject of a paper by Georg Schwiedetzki of Leipzig. His opening sentence refers to Government documents as the step-children of libraries, a class of publications whose importance has seemed to appeal more to American librarians than to those of Europe. Speaking of the method of entry for official publications, he asks: "Shall we continue to treat these publications as anonymous and thus scatter them all over the catalog, or shall Government Offices and Bureaus be regarded as authors and their publications thus collected under their names, as required by the American rules, which are constantly gaining in favor? The latter is not only correct and logical, but it is the method which will prove most advantageous both to public and librarian."

Let us hope that Mr. Schwiedetzki's brave assertion will prove the entering wedge that will result in greater agreement on entry of publications issued by corporate bodies as between the Anglo-American school of cataloging on the one side and the Germanic on the other. This has been the rock which has so far wrecked all efforts to establish harmony between the two schools.

Over one hundred and twenty-six librarians were in attendance at the meeting, a fact which would seem to indicate that German libraries are returning to normal quite as rapidly as are those of other European countries directly affected by the war.

J. C. M. Hanson, Associate Director. University of Chicago Libraries.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

THE meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity on November 25, was devoted to a round table on the care and use of periodicals. A full outline of the problem had been prepared by M. Stella Heim. E. F. Houghton & Company, and all present, about twenty in number, contributed to the discussion. The outstanding points in the re-

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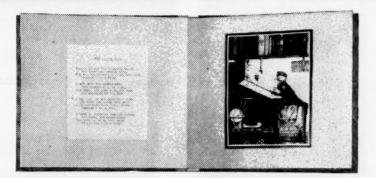
Scenes similar to this take place daily in libraries throughout the country.

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porter's mind can be briefly summarized as follows:

The use of periodicals in special libraries differs greatly; but study and comparison might make possible several types of recommended practices.

Subscription agencies were generally recom-

Unanimous approval was given to the practices of having all subscriptions expire at one time and of having the library handle subscriptions of magazines sent to individuals in the organization and all memberships in societies issuing publications.

Lack of space and the expense of binding play a considerable part in deciding policies. A few librarians advocated the clipping or disposal of all magazines at the end of six months.

Considerable variation exists in the methods of recording the receipt of magazines. The Library of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, is trying out a loose leaf book which will combine a check card and routing card in one.

Librarians are apparently too busy or too subject to interruptions to engage in time studies. On several occasions an estimate of time required for certain pieces of work was desired, and only one or two could respond with an answer.

JOSEPH F. KWAPIL, Chairman, Publicity Committee.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE N. Y. S. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at the Buffalo Public Library on Tuesday, November 22nd, Mary C. Richardson, Librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, presided.

Sabra W. Vought, inspector of school libraries in New York State, conducted an informal conference for all school librarians. Topics discussed were: Library instruction for grades, for high schools, and for teachers; The relation of the school library to other departments of the school, the public library, and the State library; Student government in libraries; School library organizations.

C. C. Certain, head of the English Department of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, spoke on "Present Needs in School Library Work." He commended the strides which the library profession has made in school work and warned against the danger of allowing school administrators to accept booklists instead of librarians.

Edith M. Parker, story-teller for the Buffalo schools, discussed the part of story-telling in promoting appreciation of better literature, and delighted her audience with a story from Howard Pyle's "Story of King Arthur" and two stories from Kipling. Anna G. Hall, of the H. R. Huntting Company, Springfield, Mass., spoke on children's books and exhibited various editions for library and private use. A symposium of Inspirational Books for Young People was conducted by Bessie Eldridge, librarian of the State Normal School at Oswego, at which reviews were given by Marguerite Robinson, Cortland; Celestine Loney, Chautauqua, and Grace Viele, Buffalo.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Ella Green, Librarian of the Jamestown High School; Secretary, Grace Viele, Librarian of Buffalo Normal School.

Bessie L. Eldridge, Secretary.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Young woman with library school training and varied experience wants position with State library commission as organizer. The West preferred. H. H. 1.

Cataloger, library school graduate with two years' college work and six years' experience in public, college and special libraries, wants position in New York City. C. H. 1.

Librarian, college and library school graduate, with ten years' experience chiefly, administrative, wants responsible position in public or special library, preferably in the East. E. G. 1.

A reference librarian, normal school and college graduate, with one year's library school training, experience in teaching and general library work, wants position in New England as librarian, reference or assistant librarian, or instructor in library school. L. L.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. Appropriations for 1922 for the city's libraries have been made as follows:

New York Public Library: Total appropriation \$1,032,328 (\$1,120,037 for 1921) of which \$819,757 is for personal service (\$820,227 in 1921); \$60,000 for books and periodicals (as compared with \$100,000 last year), and \$60,000 for binding.

Brooklyn Public Library: Total \$674,184 (\$709,679 last year); including \$483,143 for personal service (\$491,041 last year); \$70,000 (\$85,000 in 1921) for books and periodicals, and \$30,000 for binding.

Queens: Total \$236,830 (\$252,806 in 1921) including \$163,747 for personal service (\$164,737 last year), \$27,000 (\$36,500) for books and periodicals, and \$6,500 for binding.

New York City. Teachers College is to have a new building costing \$3,000,000 and including a library. The General Education Board has given \$1,000,000 and the Trustees of the college a like amount. The alumni are active in raising part of the other million dollars.

Ogdensburg. The fire which destroyed the recently remodeled public library causing the loss estimated at about \$100,000, did not affect the book collection as the books had been removed to a temporary library across the street during the remodeling operations.

OHIO

Toledo. Two years ago an experiment in cooperation of library and school authorities was begun in Toledo, when a class to train people for service in the Toledo Public Library was started under the auspices of the Board of Education. This is a fifth year course and is open only to those who have a high school education or its equivalent. The entrance requirements are the same for the Teacher Training and Library courses. The latter, however, is a oneyear course while two years is required for the training of teachers. Each course has its own director but there is an exchange of lectures. The Board of Education in addition to employing the Director of the Library Course, furnishing supplies, etc., provides instructors from the high school staff for courses in contemporary literature and general history, planned to enrich the background of those who have entered the library course immediately after finishing high school. College graduates who have had courses covering this ground are excused from these particular courses.

The Public Library gives the opportunity for practical work and co-operates in the instruction. Not only do members of the staff give individual lectures but the Catalog Librarian and Director of Children's Work give semester courses in cataloging and work with children and children's literature respectively. The office of the Director of the Library Training Course, thru the courtesy of the library authorities, is in the Public Library, a block from Woodward High School where the class meets for recitation.

The course of study is in the process of being worked out and is subject to change. The ruling consideration, however, is the fact that this is a class being prepared for the Toledo Public Library, therefore the content of particular courses, i.e., reference and fiction, is based upon what is actually in the library. The work in library routine is that which is followed in the system. Classification is given from the viewpoint of what the library has in various classes, After each display of new books these are discussed. In cataloging the emphasis is placed on how to use the public and official records of the library rather than on how to do independent cataloging. In a series known as the Library and Community, the history of Toledo, its industries and institutions are studied. Speakers representing various organizations appear before the class and trips are made to such institutions as the special schools for crippled children, the Detention Home, the Newsboys Building, the Art Museum, etc., where the work of each is explained and demonstrated. General current events are discussed as well as the history and extension of the work of libraries and library literature. A reading program of a book a week is outlined. Annotations of these titles are required, thus giving a check upon the reading done and also giving practice in the writing of annotations.

Trips to the various libraries in Toledo are made as well as to nearby towns and a trip to inspect the library sytem of a neighboring city is a part of the course.

Of the eighteen members of the first two classes five are college graduates. Two colleges are represented in the present class of fourteen members and each class has had others among its numbers, who have had some college work. All of those who have satisfactorily completed the course are or have been employed in the Toledo Public Library.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. D.

Drexel Library School. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Li-

N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

School of Library S

Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

Riverside Library School. S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School. U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.

Wisconsin University Library School. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

Adams, Leta E., 1909 N. Y. S., who has been consulting librarian for Gaylord Brothers, is to succeed Mrs. Watterson (Anna G. Hubbard) when the latter gives up her work in the order department of the Cleveland Public Library.

AIKEN, Gertrude E., 1913 Wis., was elected librarian of the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Public Library, on October 1.

ALLEN, Harriet L., 1907 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Houghton (Mich.) Public Library to join the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, and is succeeded by Isabel D. Farrand, 1920 Wis.

Allison, Evie, 1919 A., formerly assistant in the Public Library of Releigh, N. C., is librarian of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

BARNES, Clara M., 1919 Wis., elected assistant in charge of work with schools, Council Bluffs (Iowa) Public Library.

BARTH, Gertrude E., 1918 W. R., has been appointed a branch librarian, Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Brewitt, Mrs. Theodore R., 1908 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Alhambra (Cal.) Public Library, to become assistant librarian of the Long Beach (Cal.) Public Library.

Brown, Charles H., library specialist attached to the Bureau of Navigation, has been detailed to the Pacific Coast for about three months to aid in increasing the efficiency of the libraries of the Pacific Fleet and of the shore stations of the 11th, 12th and 13th Naval Districts. Mr. Brown left Washington on December 1st.

BUTTON, Mrs. Frances Hogg, 1916 Wis., elected librarian of the Neillsville (Wis.) Public Library.

CRAWFORD, Clara, 1918 A., for several years librarian of the Public Library, Burlington, N. C., has resigned to become assistant librarian of the Public Library, Durham, N. C.

CROWELL, Edith, 1911-1913 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

CUTLER, Mary Salome Fairchild, died on December 20 in Washington. Born in 1855, she graduated from the Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1875, became cataloger at Columbia College Library in 1884, continuing this work and teaching at the pioneer Columbia College Library School until the removal of the School to Albany in 1889, when she became first vice-director of the New York State Library School, a post which she held until 1895. She married the Rev. E. Milton Fairchild in 1897, at which time she retired from regular library work, retaining her interest, however, as shown by her lectures and writings on library matters and her membership of the A. L. A. of which she was a vice-president in 1900-1901.

Davis, Mildred E., 1910 P., assistant librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, was married on December 22nd to Everett Skillings, professor of English at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

Dawson, Annie Maud, 1918 A., is temporarily high school librarian on the staff of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

Faison, Georgie H., 1920 P., formerly at Yale University Library, appointed librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.

GILPIN, Margaret, 1917 Wis., has been appointed librarian at Stout Institute, Menomone, Wis., resigning as librarian of the Nashwauk (Minn.) Public Library.

GRAHAM, Bessie, author of the Bookman's Manual, is now librarian of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia.

Heins, Dorothea C., 1912 Wis., became chief of the Traveling Library Department, Iowa Library Commission on October 1.

HIRANO, Chie, 1914-16 S., who is a cataloger for the Japanese and Chinese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, expects to sail for Europe in February, and will return to the Museum in June.

Howe, Harriet E., will be in charge of the Simmons College School of Library Science during Miss Donnelly's sabbatical year. Alice L. Hopkins will be in charge of the library and Marion Craig of the Placement Service.

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119 East 57th Street, New York AGENTS WANTED INGRAM, Lottie N. 1914 Wis., is librarian for the Abbott Laboratories, 4753 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago.

Jamison, Alma, 1915 A., formerly on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, is now librarian of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Keller, Helen Rex. 1901 N. Y. S., who recently returned from a year's service in the Library of the League of Nations at Geneva, is now research librarian for the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City.

KEMP, Emily, 1913 A., who for several years has not been in library work, is now holding the position of high school librarian in El Paso, Texas.

LEDBETTER, Eleanor E., librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, is English editor of *The Serbian Independent Herald* and in the December 1st number writes the leading article on Saint Sava.

McInerney, Marie, 1917 C. P. Dip., who for the last two years has been doing psychiatric work for the Red Cross in Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Soho Reading Room, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MACKENZIE, Vivien C., 1911 W. R., is assistant librarian, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital Library, Fort Bayard, N. M.

MAYES, Olive, 1913 P., librarian of the United States Public Health Service Hospital in Philadelphia, appointed librarian of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

OBERHEIM, Grace M., 1920 Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Frances Shimer School, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Paulson, Thelma, 1920 Wis., appointed librarian of the U. S. Forests Products Laboratory, Madison.

PEEK, Zona, 1916 A., has left the University of Texas Library to become librarian of the Sul Ross State Normal School, Alpine, Texas.

Prowse, S. Patterson, librarian of the Peoria (III.) Public Library. died suddenly on December 14th, at the age of 64. Mr. Prowse was born in Scotland and graduated from the University of Glasgow. Thirty years ago he went to Peoria and became a newspaper contributor and later telegraph editor of the *Peoria Star*. In its early days he left the *Star* to become deputy collector of customs. He was for many years a keenly interested member of the library board, and was named librarian in May, 1915, in succession to the late E. Wilcox.

RECHCYGL, Edith A., 1918 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Stanley (Wis.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.

ROBBINS, Pamelia, 1907-08 S., is organizing the Harrison (Me.) Public Library.

ROCKWELL, Anna G., 1890-91 N. Y. S., who resigned the librarianship of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute Library, in September, is now on the staff of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

SIAS, Louise A., 1916 Wis., is librarian of the Medical Library at the Henry Ford hospital, Detroit.

Solheim, Olea M., 1919 Wis., librarian of the Wisconsin Rapids (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned to join the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Adelheid R. Rutzen, 1920 Wis.

Sabin, Lilian, 1918 P., librarian of the Lincoln County Library, Libby, Mont., appointed field organizer of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Skaar, Martha O., 1918 Wis., returned to the La Crosse (Wis.) Normal School Library as assistant librarian at the beginning of the summer session.

Spaulding, Forrest B., 1912-14 N. Y. P. L. director of school libraries and museums for the Peruvian government has returned to this country. The proposed library extension has been postponed owing to the acute financial depression in that country.

TAYLOR, Jean K., 1920 N. Y. S., head of the technology department of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., has resigned to become reference librarian of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

Tashjian, Nouvart, 1908 W. R., appointed to the editorial staff of *Modern Priscilla*.

Tobey, Mary, 1918 S., is assistant librarian at the Waterville (Me.) Public Library.

TOBEY, Ruth H., 1917 Wis., appointed assistant in the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute. She is to be directly in charge of teaching the use of the library to students, and organizing a course for training public school librarians.

WILKINSON, Mary S., 1918 C. P. Cert., gave up her work as children's librarian of the Henry E. Legler Library of Chicago in November, to become supervisor of work with children and with schools at the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Jan. 9. At the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- April 28-29. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at Hotel Chelsea. Annual joint meeting of Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association.
- Jan. 7. At the Santa Barbara Free Public Library. Annual meeting of the Sixth District of the California Library Association.

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Nixon, Alfred, and H. E. Evans. Manual of bookkeeping and accountancy. London: Pitman. 10s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Farmers' bulletins nos. 1151-1175, with contents and index. 27 p.

Publications available for distribution (rev. to June 1, 1921). 170 p.

ALCOHOL

Roxas, M. L. and R. V. Manio. Industrial alcohol from cassava. Los Baños, Laguna: University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture. Philippine Agriculturist. September, 1921. p. 75-84. Bibl. 25 с.

ANABAPTISTS

Dosker, Henry E. The Dutch Anabaptists; the Stone lectures delivered at the Princeton theological seminary, 1918-1919. Philadelphia: Judson Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Allen, M. A. and G. M. Butler. Asbestos. Tucson: University of Arizona. Bibl. (Bull. no. 113; Mineral technology ser. no. 24.)

BARYTES

Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: barium minerals (1913-1919). London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl.

BUSINESS

Lincoln, E. E. Problems in business finance. New York: Shaw. Bibl. \$5.

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Natural Resources Intelligence Branch. Lower Athabaska and Slave river district: a synopsis of all available and useful information of the district lying in the valleys of the lower Athabaska and Slave rivers from Mc-Murray north to the Great Slave lake. Bibl. 44 p.

CANDY INDUSTRY Confectioners' raw materials: their Grant, James. sources, modes of preparation, chemical composition, the chief impurities and adulterations, their more important uses and other points of interest. London:

Edward Arnold. Bibl. 8s. 6d.

CHILDRES

Child welfare, with a supplement on present day social and industrial conditions in Austria. Annals of the American Academy of Science. November,

1921. p. 1-167. Bibl.
Mitchell, H. M. Need for special health protection of employed adolescents. American Journal of Public Health, November, 1921. p. 973-978. Bibl.

See also SCHOOL HYGIENE CHILDREN'S READING. See under Special Classes, above. CLOSED SHOP

Iowa State Teachers College. Fall debate, 1921. (On closed shop.) 17 typew. p. gratis.

·COLORADO—FAUNA

Warren, Edward R. The small mammals of Colorado. Denver: The Colorado Mountain Club. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. 25 c. n. (Pub. no. 7.)

CO-OPERATION

Webb, Beatrice. Co-operative movement of Great Britain and its recent developments. International Labour Review. November, 1921. p. 227-256. Bibl.

CRADLE ROLL. See SUNDAY SCHOOLS

CZECHS IN THE UNITED STATES

Capek, Thomas. Cech (Bohemian) community of New York, with introduction remarks on The Cechoslovaks in the United States. 1429 First Avenue, New York: Author. Bibl.

ECONOMIC HISTORY, U. S.

Van Metre, Thurman W. Economic history of the United States. New York: Holt. 5 p. bibl. D. \$3.25 n.

Economics

Seligman, Edwin R. A. Principles of economics: with special reference to American conditions; 9th ed. rev. New York: Longmans. 34 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS

Betts, George Herbert. The new problem of religious education. New York: Abingdon Press. 2 p. bibl. D. 75 c. n. (The Abingdon religious education texts.)

See also SUNDAY SCHOOLS

EXPLORATION. See TRAVEL

EXPLOSIVES

Adams, W. W. Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1920, with notes on mine accidents due to explosives. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 291.)

FAR EAST

Eldridge, E. R., Jr. Trading with Asia. New York: Appleton. Bibl. \$3.50.

FOOD

Hunt, C. L. and H. W. Atwater. How to select foods; I, What the body needs. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. October, 1921. (Farmers' bull. 808.)

FISHERIES. See WATER POLLUTION FORESTRY. See LOGGING

FOREIGN TRADE. See FAR EAST

GEORGIA-GEOLOGY

Teas, Livingston P. Preliminary report on the sand and gravel deposits of Georgia. Atlanta: Geological Survey of Georgia. 4 p. bibl. O. (Bull. no. 37.) HOME ECONOMICS

Hershey, Edythe P. Putting the home on a business basis; rev. ed. Austin: University of Texas. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. no. 2155, Oct. 1, 1921.)

Taylor, John L. The stages of life. New York: Dutton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$7 n. See also SCHOOL HYGIENE

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE Fisk, E. L. Health of industrial workers. In: Fed-Com. on erated American Engineering Societies. Elimination of Waste in Industries. Waste in industry. p. 342-373. Bibl.

INSURANCE, MARINE. See SHIPPING

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Bell, F. C., comp. Select list of references on public international law for college students. of Bibliography. January-May, 1921. p. 64-67, 86-87. (To be continued).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. See SERIALS

LIBRARIES, HIGH SCHOOL

Marshall, Jane R. G., comp. A list of books for high school libraries in Indiana. Indianapolis: State Dept. of Public Instruction. 63 p. O. pap. (Bull. no. 45.)

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